

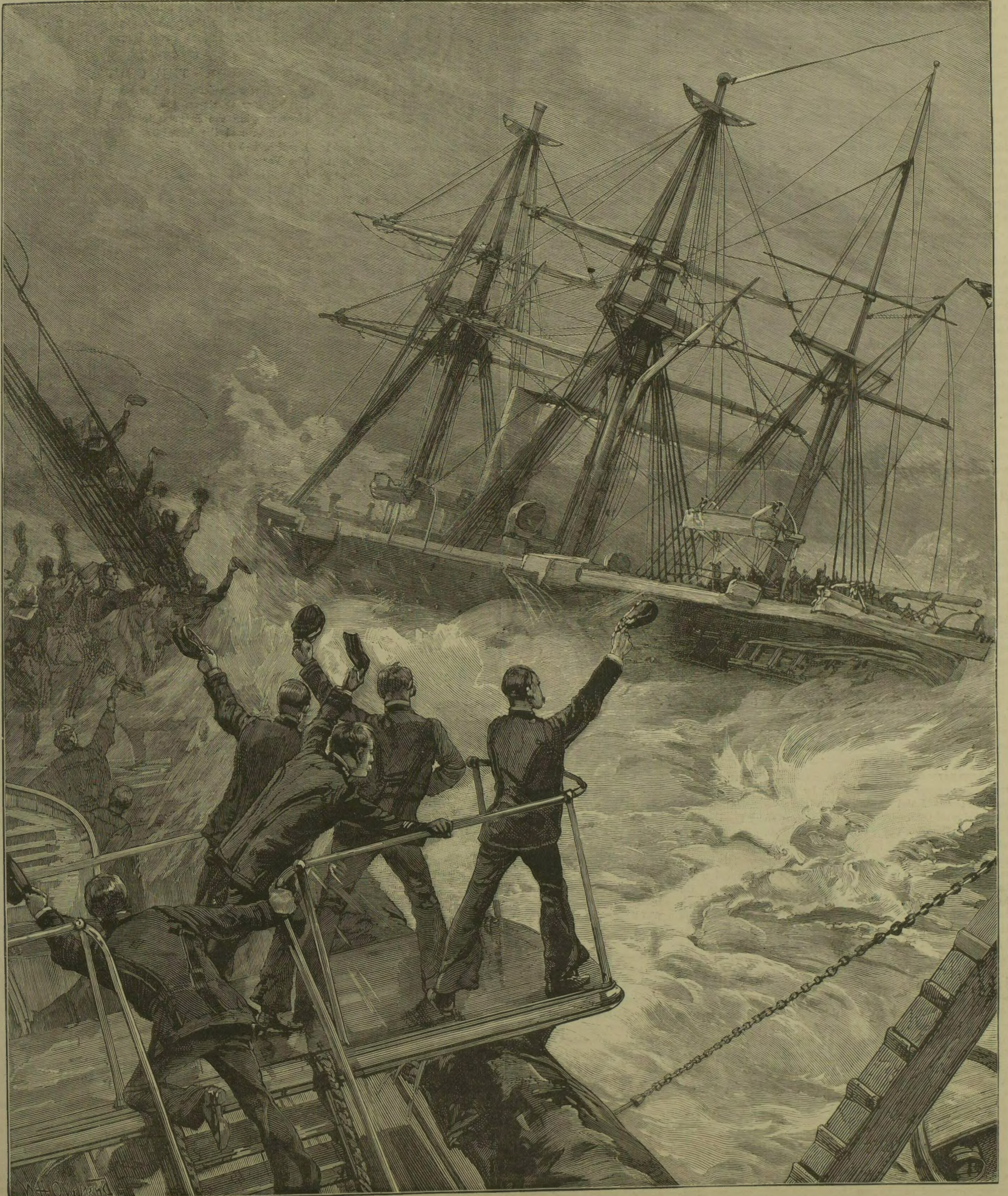
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THE DISASTROUS HURRICANE IN SAMOA: CREW OF THE AMERICAN SHIP TRENTON CHEERING H.M.S. CALLIOPE.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY JAMES PAYN.

In old times people dyed their hair in order to look beautiful. The Romans added gold dust, and the head of Commodus became so fair and bright by its constant use that when the sun shone upon it "his head appeared to be on fire." The Spanish ladies stained their hair with sulphur, and steeped it in aquafortis to obtain this golden hue. In our own day the custom is not unknown, and it is a favourite device among gentlemen of fashion and mature years to dye their hair to persuade the world that they are still young; but it is only of late that we have learnt it is a common custom with the poor. Hitherto we have thought it the mere offspring of vanity; but now, alas! we learn that it is also one of the many shifts which age and poverty compel men to adopt. The poor, when they grow grey, dye their hair in order to look younger, that by a pretence of youth and strength they may get employment. That such pathos should be connected with hair-dye is strange indeed; but so it is. It is one of the incidents of that struggle for life which grows more desperate every day. "Proprietors of millinery establishments," the *Daily Telegraph* tells us, "will not have women with grey hair on their premises." "When a man's hair whitens, his employer seeks an early opportunity of getting rid of him, in order to obtain a younger and stronger man." This must be a nice sort of employer, indeed, and, let us hope, an exceptional one; but it seems clear that in applying for a situation, at all events, grey-haired men have no chance. "You may laugh at dyes," says one who has tried them, "but they are the salvation of many hard-working men and women." To be hereditarily grey, as is not an uncommon case, is to be heavily handicapped, indeed, in the race for bread. What is very curious, and accentuates the contrast between rich and poor with unusual sharpness, is that false grey hair among the upper classes is the most sought for, and expensive of all; for there is no grey dye for hair, and of the hair itself there is comparatively a small crop, and that a thin one.

The Midland Railway Company complains of being much defrauded by passengers who omit to pay for their tickets. Some people pay, of course, but not enough; the proportion of non-payers on race-days is about 17 per cent. The reason of this is peculiar: the sporting public is so notorious for getting everything for nothing if they can, including locomotion, that on the occasions of great "events" the railway-ticket collectors always run their eye—and sometimes a mop—for stowaways under the seats of the carriages. The precaution is well known, and therefore that form of fraud is discontinued on such occasions. In its place, one sporting gentleman in every six lies on the seat, and is sat upon by his confederates, who afterwards divide what should have been his fare among them. A thin person is, of course, selected, as otherwise his friends would appear to the official eye unduly elevated; but how fond he must be of racing to submit himself to such an inconvenience! The scheme is fraudulent, of course, but funny: compared with their ordinary conduct, it may be counted among the "pretty ways" of turfites.

If we are to believe the striking account of them furnished by Mr. Runciman in the *Contemporary* for April, they must be far and away the greatest scoundrels English soil produces. He does not abuse the so-called patrons of the turf, nor even the bookmakers: it is "the wretches who do not care for racing at all, but only care for gambling on names and numbers" whom he denounces. "It is curious," he says, "to see the oblique effect which their general degradation has upon the vocabulary of these people: words that express a plain meaning are repugnant to them; they must have something strongly spiced," and they have invented a "loathly dialect" of their own, for which foulness is an adequate term. "The disease of their minds is made manifest by their manner and speech, and you need some seasoning before you can remain among them without feeling symptoms of nausea." These are the gentry who travel on the Midland with five railway-tickets among half-a-dozen, and sit upon their sixth man.

I have never enjoyed the acquaintance of anyone who was sat upon (except metaphorically) by friends in a railway carriage; but I did once know a young gentleman who travelled under the seat. He was running away from school in the neighbourhood of Swindon, and at that great junction, while the passengers of the up express were getting their soup and sandwiches, he managed to crawl undiscovered under the seat of a *coupé*. He hoped it would prove unoccupied when the train started, but this was far from being the case. He had invaded the bower of a couple returning to town from their honeymoon, and to judge by their tender endearments they were not yet tired of one another. Any idea he might have entertained of throwing himself upon their generosity was, he felt, out of the question; unwilling eavesdropper though he was, the bridegroom would probably have thrown him out of window. So, prone in the dust he lay, not the witness, indeed, but the auditor of a love-drama of the most charming kind, but which, from his age and position, had no sort of attraction for him. At Paddington the happy pair got out, and, just as their undreamt-of companion was about to follow them, the carriage was moved round on a turn-table, some other people got in, and the train returned to Swindon. A more miserable fiasco can hardly be imagined; and yet "more remained behind," when my young friend got back to school and was unable to account satisfactorily for his three hours' absence.

Some persons have a monomania for reading aloud; rather than not exercise their lungs to the advantage of their fellow-creatures, they will even read them leading articles; if a newspaper could not be got, they would probably try "Bradshaw." They believe they have a talent for elocution, and, so far from putting it under a bushel, they would like to light

two candlesticks, and (with a glass of water) disseminate it wherever they go. There are, however, worse people than these in the world—authors who insist on reading you their own compositions. I remember a young gentleman at Cambridge who sacrificed his friends at the altar of Literature so persistently, by reading them his pastoral poems, that they wrought a singular revenge upon him: they took every article out of his room (when he was away on an *excursus*), and instead of a carpet substituted some very fine turf. He was a hat-fellow-commoner, and had a title; but, after that, he was never called anything but "Pure Pastoral." It is only in one's college days that one has these powers of vigorous resistance to oppression; and since then I have listened to many a poem with apparent satisfaction. Mrs. Browning says that when a poet reads his own verses—

The chariot-wheels far in the gates, through which he drives them forth.
But that is not my experience: he does not seem to have the slightest difficulty in driving on.

When an author is asked to read his works, that is quite another matter; if the person who has given the invitation goes to sleep, the other has just cause for irritation. A painful case of this kind has recently been disclosed in an action for libel. A dramatic author was invited to read his play to a theatrical manager, and during the proceedings that gentleman closed his eyes; but, unhappily (unlike Mr. Justice Stareleigh), by no means conveying the impression of giving the subject before him all the more attention from that circumstance. The dramatic author neither forgot it nor forgave it, and, being also a dramatic critic, took an early opportunity of giving his candid opinion of the manager's acting. He was not induced, of course, to do so by the other's having gone to sleep on the occasion in question; but he confessed "he thought that might have had something to do with it," and the jury thought so too.

The Eastern mind is too full of gorgeous imagery to have much room for humour. The jokes of an Indian potentate are always of a practical kind, and generally take the form of punishment, "something lingering and humorous," such as "boiling oil." But when he has been "under the influence of Western civilisation"—i.e., has learned to wear a pot-hat, drink champagne, and bet on the races—he naturally improves in this respect. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is an example of it. He has written a letter to the Queen, really full of fun, though, it must be owned, rather cynically expressed. Finding that his endeavours to stir up rebellion against her in his native State come rather expensive, he has applied to her for the sinews of war. Money, it seems, he doesn't expect; but he would feel obliged—no; he doesn't even go so far as that—he requests her to return him his Koh-i-noor. It is no more his than it's mine; but that's a detail. He wants it. "Therefore, believing your Majesty to be that most religious lady whom your subjects pray for every Sunday, I do not hesitate to ask for this gem, or else that a fair price be paid for it out of your privy purse." If I might venture to suggest a reply to this modest request, it would consist of an extract from a species of literature very familiar to the Maharajah—"Vivat Regina. No money returned."

There was a time when writers of fiction limited their *dramatis personæ* to persons of title. The lowest in their social scale was a Baronet; and in scorn, perhaps, of his humble position, they almost always made him the villain of the story. Baronets, indeed, are so bad (in novels) that it is no wonder that some confusion has arisen, not to their advantage, as to the original meaning of "the bloody hand." Presently the pendulum of fiction swung the other way. The Lords were still retained on the scene, but only as foils to the "poor but honest" characters. That was the day of the wicked Peer, and of the virtuous yeoman, his country's pride. Suddenly, thanks to an original genius, the lower middle class was found to provide materials of dramatic interest, and even the lowest class, including the criminal. It was found necessary, however (as the Yorkshireman said when he was interrogated about honesty), to mix things a little. No story was devoted to the lowest class only; there were alternate chapters of slumming, as we now call it, and of gentility. Even Dickens describes the very poor *de haut en bas*: because, after he had reached manhood, he had no personal experience of them. I once observed to a popular writer, that if I had been a younger man, and a little less indolent, I would have lived for a year among this section of society, and described it as it really was. "You would not have found it very interesting," he said; "at least, that is my experience, for I once belonged to it myself." You might have knocked me down with a feather, for a more genteel and respectable person it was impossible to imagine!

It is very unlikely that the author of "Demos" has possessed the advantage of this sort of connection with the "circles" he describes; there are touches in his works that seem to forbid such a supposition; but he is almost the only novelist who introduces them to us, as it were, in person, with their hand in his. Even he, until now, strayed away from them occasionally into the halls of Fashion; but in his present work, the "Nether World," he has stuck to them from first to last. With the experiences of occasional visitors to the slums we are well acquainted; but here we have a man who has studied the life of the very poor with microscopic eye. What he gives us, of course, is very sad, some of it even terrible; but it all gives one the impression of reality. Whether the fashionable persons, who have of late professed such an interest in their less-favoured fellow-creatures, will "stand" a story all about them, is a question that only time can solve. It will probably not suit the admirers of the "genteel" school of novelists (very different from "the silver-fork-and-kid-glove" story-tellers of old), with the airified young person for heroine, and the commonplace cavalier for hero; there is "character" enough in the

"Nether World," but it is not of the tea-party type, and the incidents do not take place in chapel or at a dry-goods store.

The hateful scheme of M. Pasteur's for exterminating the Australian rabbits by inoculating them with the virus of chicken cholera has failed. The disease does not spread as he had calculated upon, and he is "greatly disappointed." It must be a disadvantage, after all, to be too scientific, for though many persons are unaware when they have disgraced themselves, almost everybody knows when he has escaped disgrace. M. Pasteur has been denied this faculty. He is not aware that if he had succeeded in spreading a horrible disease among a race whose only fault was fecundity, he would have been "damned to everlasting fame." He is probably quite indifferent to that fate, under any conditions whatsoever. It is, I am aware, a very serious matter to be overrun by rabbits—almost as serious as to have too many children of one's own; but I venture to think that the Australians themselves will not regret that such a remedy as M. Pasteur recommended to them has failed. The sight of a home flower, the song of a bird from the old land, has moved, we know, that noble-hearted race to tears: would they have dared to read their favourite poet (and ours) when he tells us how—

The rabbit fondles his own harmless face,
if they had exterminated poor Bunny in this filthy fashion?

THE COURT.

The Empress Eugénie, who has been on a visit to the Queen, left Windsor Castle on April 17, Prince Henry of Battenberg accompanying the Empress to the station. On Good Friday the Queen and the Royal family, and the members of the Royal household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Sacrament of Holy Communion. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle on the 20th. The Very Rev. G. G. Bradley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, also arrived. The Hon. Mrs. North Dalrymple had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal family. On Sunday morning, the 21st, the Queen and the Royal family, and the members of the Royal household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. The Dean of Westminster preached the sermon.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, left Windsor on April 23 to pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, reaching Sandringham in the evening amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. At King's Lynn the Mayor and Corporation and Mr. Alex. Weston Jarvis, M.P. for the borough, were presented to her Majesty by the Prince of Wales, and subsequently his Royal Highness presented Mr. Pigott, Chief Constable of the county. On the ride from the railway station to Sandringham House the procession was led by members of the West Norfolk Hunt, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor rode on either side of the Queen's carriage. Her Majesty bore the somewhat long journey remarkably well, and was exceedingly gratified at the reception accorded her. After the Queen's arrival the children of all the schools had tea in a spacious marquee; and the labourers, in another adjoining, sat down to a substantial dinner, at which her Majesty's health was drunk with the utmost heartiness. Her Majesty dined with the Prince and Princess, the other members of the Royal family present being Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud. The members of the Queen's and the Prince of Wales's households had the honour of being invited, as well as Major Dawson and Lieutenant Lombe, of the Guard of Honour. During dinner the band of the Norfolk Artillery, under the conductorship of Mr. Buckland, played a selection of music.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Friday, May 3, at three o'clock (postponed from Friday, April 12), and two more Drawingrooms in the same month, of which the dates will be hereafter announced.

The Queen goes to Scotland in May, returning from Balmoral to Windsor Castle shortly before the opening of the Jubilee Agricultural Show.

A notice from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, published in the *Gazette*, says that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 25.

On the 19th a wreath of primroses was received at Hughenden from the Queen to be placed on the grave of the Earl of Beaconsfield. It bore the following inscription:—"A mark of grateful remembrance from Victoria R.I." Her Majesty also forwarded a wreath of immortelles with this inscription attached:—"A mark of affectionate remembrance from Victoria R.I." Both these were placed at the head of the grave, by her Majesty's command, by Mrs. Blagden, the wife of the Vicar of Hughenden.

At Sandringham, on the morning of Good Friday, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Christian of Denmark, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present at Divine service at the church of St. Mary Magdalene. The Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Chaplain to the Queen, officiated and preached. Their Royal Highnesses, with their distinguished guests, were present also at the Easter Sunday service, the service being again conducted by the Rev. F. Hervey, who also preached. The Crown Prince of Denmark and Prince Christian of Denmark, having concluded their visit to the Prince and Princess, left Sandringham on the morning of the 22nd. The Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Wolferton Station, the Crown Prince and Prince Christian proceeding by the 11.23 a.m. train to St. Pancras, and thence to Marlborough House.

By command of the Queen, the Prince will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on Tuesday, May 7, at two o'clock.

We regret to learn that the condition of the Duke of Edinburgh is such as to cause anxiety. From the intelligence received at Windsor on April 23 it was gathered that the fever from which his Royal Highness is suffering had not abated. The Duke is being brought home from the Mediterranean on board the *Alexandra*, everything possible being done to secure quietude for the patient during the homeward voyage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

M. Carnot presided on April 18 at the inauguration of the Museum of the Revolution, which is occupying one of the halls in the Louvre. During the ceremony M. Spuller, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented a snuffbox which Camille Desmoulins, on his wedding-day, gave to Danton, who was one of his witnesses.—An official notification states that the Paris Exhibition will be opened on May 6 by the President of the Republic, when there will be a grand inaugural ceremony. The public buildings, the quays, the bridges, and the banks of the Seine will be decorated with flags; there will be illuminations, a Venetian fête, and displays of fireworks, and the Exhibition and the Eiffel Tower will be ablaze with light.—Seven million Exhibition Lottery Bonds have been subscribed for, the number of applicants being about 1,100,000.—M. Louis Ulbach, the French novelist and dramatist, died recently in Paris, at the age of sixty-seven; and M. Victor Adolphe Malte-Brun, son of the eminent geographer, on April 16, at Marcoussis, near Paris, at the age of seventy-two. For the last forty years he had devoted himself to the study of geography, and he edited his father's works, besides writing some himself.

The Belgian Cabinet having decided that the presence of General Boulanger and his adherents in Brussels is an inconvenience, and having warned him that a warrant for his expulsion would be issued if he did not leave voluntarily, the General has come to England.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany left Berlin on April 23 for Dresden, to present their personal congratulations to the King of Saxony on the occasion of his birthday. The Saxon capital was gaily decked out, and their German Majesties were received with much popular enthusiasm.—Princess Margaret Beatrice Feodora of Prussia, the youngest daughter of the Empress Frederick, sister of the German Emperor, and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, completed her seventeenth year on April 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"All the final orders for the trousseau of Princess Sophia of Prussia have been given, and the wedding will take place in the autumn. The marriage between Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia (brother of the Duchess of Connaught) and Princess Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein will take place on June 24. The Princess will arrive, and be received in State, on the 21st. There will be a gala dinner on the 22nd, and a gala representation at the Opera on the 23rd."—Count Herbert Bismarck and Privy Councillors Holstein and Krauel have been appointed to represent Germany at the forthcoming Conference on the Samoa Question.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna on April 23 from Ischl, and the Empress arrived at Wiesbaden from Ischl the same day.—An exhibition of the goldsmith's art, to which all the noble families of Austria and Hungary have contributed, was opened on April 22 in the Schwarzenberg Palace. It included some of the finest jewels in the world, and many objects of great historical interest. The exhibition has been arranged for a charitable purpose by that dispenser of charity Princess Metternich, aided by a staff of gentlemen, foremost among whom is Baron Nathaniel De Rothschild.—Professor Lang, of Budapest, has, it is stated, been appointed Secretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of Finance.—There has been a strike of tramway men in Vienna, attended with rioting.

A telegram from Stockholm announces the death of Princess Eugénie, the King of Sweden's sister. The deceased was in her fifty-ninth year and unmarried.

A Suakin telegram announces that fighting took place there on April 19, when a body of dervishes made an attack upon Port Halaib, where a fort is being constructed. The garrison were eventually obliged to take refuge on an Egyptian tug, with a loss of two killed and five wounded, the enemy losing seventy men.

The New York Yacht Club has decided how they will meet Lord Dunraven's challenge for the America Cup which they accepted the other day. They will meet him if possible with the Volunteer, which, after her victory over the Scotch cutter Thistle, ranks as the swiftest yacht in the world.—There was a fire in New York on April 19. It raged furiously for six hours, extending for half a mile along the river front before it could be checked. Fifteen thousand persons have been rendered homeless by a great fire at West Depere, Wisconsin.—Unusual scenes of excitement and disorder were witnessed in the rush of settlers to the new Oklahoma Territory. A new town, called Guthrie, has been organised, with an improvised municipal administration.

The Haytian Consulate in New York reports that severe fighting has taken place in Hayti. General Legitime's forces captured the town of Dessalines, killing forty-four and wounding 132 of General Hyppolite's men. Five of the besiegers, including General Bayard, were killed and twenty wounded.

We learn from Melbourne that no modification has been made in the Victorian Ministry beyond the appointment of Mr. J. B. Patterson to the post of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the place of the Hon. W. F. Walker.—The Bijou Theatre, Bourke-street, Melbourne, has been destroyed by fire, the Palace Hotel adjoining being also damaged.

New Zealand revenue for the past year shows a surplus of £76,000, of which sum £46,000 will be devoted to paying off the deficit on former years.

The graduation ceremonial at Edinburgh University took place on April 18, when many gentlemen received honorary and other degrees. Professor Sellar gave the graduation address. At the commemoration service which followed, the sermon was preached by Bishop Wordsworth in St. Giles's Cathedral.

The Bishop of Chester preached at the re-opening of Rostern parish church, Cheshire, on April 23. The edifice has been restored by Lord Egerton of Tatton at a cost of about £6000. Amongst the gifts are a handsome reredos by the parishioners, and four stained glass windows by Mr. Charles Lister, of Agden Hall.

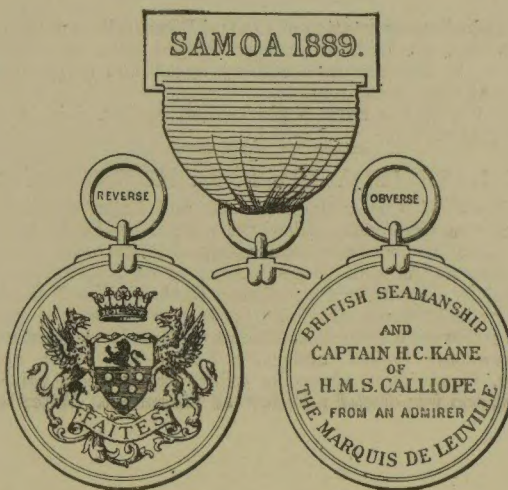
Captain Shaw, chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has prepared a report on the present state of the brigade, with suggestions for the better protection of the metropolis from fire. He thinks that fire stations are needed at Lillie-bridge, Shepherd's-bush, the upper end of Edgware-road, near West Hampstead, the top of Highgate-hill, the Green-lanes, Stamford-hill, in Homerton, between Hackney-common and London-fields, in the middle of Burdett-road, East Greenwich, Charlton, Kidbrook, Plumstead, Eltham, Lee-green, between Forest-hill and Upper Sydenham, Streatham, Putney, Chalk Farm, Barnsbury, Ball's Pond-road, Lewisham-grove, near Lee-bridge, New-cross, Dulwich, Herne-hill, near Kennington Park, near Nine-elms Station, near South Dudley-street, between Euston-square and King's-cross, and near Temple Bar. These proposed stations are thirty-two in number, and he also recommends a large addition to the number of fire-escape stations. The annual cost would be very large of maintaining these proposed stations, and independent of the capital outlay, which would be also very considerable.

THE DISASTROUS HURRICANE IN SAMOA.

The Emperor William II., in a speech he addressed the other day to the German Admiralty officials at the naval dockyard of Wilhelmshaven, referred with deep feeling to the recent disaster at the Bay of Apia, in the Samoa Islands, where, on March 16, three fine German war-ships, the corvette Olga, the Adler cruiser, and the gun-boat Eber, were driven on the beach or the reefs of coral by a tremendous sudden hurricane; the two latter sank, with over a hundred men, and the Olga was much damaged, but was afterwards got off the beach. The American squadron at the same anchorage likewise suffered deplorably, by the sinking of the corvette Vandalia, with Captain Schoonmaker, four officers, and forty men; while six men from the United States sloop Nipsic were also drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, the sloop having been run in upon a bank of sand.

Another American corvette, the Trenton, under command of Lieutenant Brown, broke loose from her anchorage, and was driven upon the sunken wreck of the Vandalia. Then she drifted on to the shore, with her bottom completely stove in and with her hold half full of water. Fortunately, although the ship was totally lost, all on board of her were saved. An incident of peculiar interest to our own countrymen was the escape of H.M.S. Calliope, by masterly seamanship as well as by the superior power of this vessel, which is a screw-steamer cruiser of the third class, with a displacement of 2770 tons, with sixteen guns, and with engines of 4020-horse power, commanded by Captain H. C. Kane; her other officers including Lieutenants Robert K. M'Alpine, Henry Pearson, Arthur W. Carter, H. G. Monckton, and Montague Cartwright. She was the only ship of the British Royal Navy there.

The Trenton, in spite of the utmost efforts of her own officers and crew, was drifting nearer and nearer to the Calliope, whose steam was up at its highest pressure, waiting for the final moment when she must "cut and run." Already the Calliope had collided with the hapless Vandalia; and she must soon have the Trenton upon her. Captain Kane determined to trust his powerful engines and make for the open sea. The account says: "It was a momentous resolve, for the anchors and engines together had failed to save the other vessels in the harbour. When Captain Kane threw the head of the corvette into the teeth of the storm, and slipped his



cables, the Calliope, for an appreciable period of time, remained perfectly still. Then she gathered headway by inches, and finally moved at a snail's pace past the Trenton. As the Calliope steamed into safety, the four hundred and fifty men who formed the officers and crew of the Trenton, though momentarily expecting a fatal disaster to themselves, raised a ringing cheer as a tribute to the brave daring of the English commander. The crew of the Calliope returned the greeting as heartily."

We are enabled to give an illustration of this scene, from a sketch received, with a photograph of H.M.S. Calliope, by Mr. W. Husband, of London, whose son is a signalman on board that ship. It is further stated that Lieutenant Brown and the other officers and crew of the Trenton, in their perilous but inevitable approach to the wreck of the Vandalia, behaved with admirable courage and good order; the ship, while drifting on, was so manoeuvred as to lessen the shock, half the men being sent into the rigging to shift the weight to one side, while the band played "The Star-spangled Banner" to keep them in good heart. They touched the Vandalia lightly, and saved a great number of her men, getting them on board the Trenton. Indeed the Americans, though less fortunate than the British sailors, proved themselves men of the same quality, and both nations are proud of their kindred race. In an official report, dated March 21, from Admiral Kimberley to the United States Navy Department, he mentions the subsequent exchange of kindly good offices between his ships and the Calliope; which had, by that date, gone to Sydney, and which was received at the capital of New South Wales with deserved applause and congratulations.

An accomplished foreigner now in England, the Marquis de Leuville, who is known as the author of "Entre Nous" and other literary productions, has caused a gold medal to be manufactured by Messrs. Henry Lewis and Co., 172, New Bond-street, "in honour of British seamanship," to be presented to Captain Kane. We have much pleasure in giving an illustration of its design, as a memorial of such an interesting event in maritime and international history.

In connection with the Mount Morgan Gold Mine, Dolgelly, an official return shows that the twelve months' operations consisted of the treatment of 5290 tons of quartz for an average yield of 1 oz. 18 dwt. per ton, valued at about £36,000. The working expenses are now reduced to 6 dwt. per ton, though they were much greater at the commencement. It is estimated that 90,000 tons of ore are now ready to be treated.

Mr. George Lewis, acting for Mr. Parnell, has delivered a statement of claim in the English action for libel commenced by Mr. Parnell against the *Times*, in which the claim is for £100,000 damages. It is expected that the action will be tried in London, probably before the long vacation. Mr. G. Lewis has retained Sir C. Russell, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Arthur Russell; and it is expected that the Attorney-General, Sir H. James, and Mr. Graham will represent the *Times*.

The Vestry of Kensington have completed the purchase of the four and a quarter acres of land formerly known as the Pottery-lane Fields, which they will lay out as a public recreation-ground. The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association took an active part in securing the land for the public by guaranteeing £4500 towards the purchase. It also secured a promise of a further sum of £2000 from the Charity Commissioners, and the Rev. C. E. T. Roberts secured promises for the balance.

TYPES OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

We have lately received from the publisher in Paris a small book on "La Marine Militaire," by M. Emile Weyl, in which the present condition of the French navy is compared with that of the German and the Italian, as well as the British; and the remarks of this author, being of later date than the Report of the French Commission, drawn up by M. Ménard-Dorian, which is partly given in Lord Brassey's "Naval Annual" for 1887, are worthy of consideration. M. Weyl is far from being satisfied with the naval progress of France, any more than we Englishmen are satisfied with our own. But instead of following him into the details of dockyard plans and construction, a subject which occupies so much attention in our own country, we will present an illustration of one of the new French ships actually built. The Duguesclin, named after the celebrated soldier who often fought against Edward the Black Prince in the fourteenth century, is an armoured twin-screw cruiser launched at Rochefort in 1883, and finally equipped in 1886. She is constructed of iron and steel, and is sheathed with wood and coppered. Her displacement is 5869 tons; her length, at the water-line, 266 ft.; breadth of beam, 57 ft. The armament consists of four 9½ in. breech-loading guns, in four barbette towers; one 7½ in. breech-loading gun in the bow, and six 5½ in. breech-loaders in the broadside, with two 6-pounder quick-firing guns, and twelve machine-guns; there are two above-water torpedo dischargers. The ship has a complete belt of armour, 9 in. to 6½ in. thick. The barbettes are forward, one abaft and one on each side amidships; they are covered with 8 in. compound armour. The conning-tower on the fore bridge is of 2 in. plates. The Duguesclin's engines are of 4100-horse power, and she has a speed of fourteen knots an hour. Her complement, officers and crew, numbers 450; there is stowage for 400 tons of coal. These particulars are from Lord Brassey's "Naval Annual."

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

The customary Good Friday services were held in places of worship in the metropolis. The Rev. Charles Gore preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, Dean Bradley at Westminster Abbey, and the Rev. E. G. Gordon at St. Margaret's, Westminster. There were several services at St. Albans the Martyr, Holborn. At the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, the Rev. John Vaughan preached from noon to three o'clock.

The weather on the 19th being exceptionally warm and springlike, many thousands of persons availed themselves of the cessation of work to make excursions to the various open spaces round the metropolis. Many went to Kew Gardens. At the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces there were sacred concerts that attracted immense audiences. At night there were sacred concerts at the Albert Hall, St. James's Hall, and the Great Assembly Hall, Mile-End.

On Easter Sunday there were special services in most of the London churches, which in many cases were tastefully decorated with flowers.

For the first time on a Bank holiday, while the Court was in residence at Windsor Castle, the State apartments were thrown open on Monday to the public, and the result was that a larger number of visitors were admitted than ever before, the total being 11,156. To this huge return the presence of her Majesty's Jubilee gifts of course greatly contributed.

Notwithstanding some heavy showers which alternated with the sunshine, the Bank Holiday may be set down as having been a time of general enjoyment. Thousands of Londoners availed themselves of the cheap excursions arranged by the Great Eastern Railway to Harwich, Walton, Clacton-on-Sea, and other places, and others by the southern trains to Brighton, Eastbourne, and other parts of the south-eastern and southern coast, while no small number enjoyed trips to Boulogne, Calais, or Ostend. The outskirts of London were crowded, and the various museums and sights of the metropolis were occupied during the day by sightseers, as were the parks and other open spaces.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER MANOEUVRES.

On the afternoon and evening of April 18 nearly all the Volunteers who took part in the Easter manoeuvres left town. The various Volunteer corps stationed at Dover, Portsmouth, Eastbourne, Shorncliffe, Walmer, Brighton, and Canterbury were all exercised on April 20 in useful practical work; the duties of Sunday, the 21st, being confined to church parades.

On Easter Monday the Volunteers managed to burn a considerable amount of gunpowder. The corps at Dover were engaged in defending the castle from an attacking party, which, by means of a surprise movement, succeeded in "rushing" the sallyport while a much larger force was diverting the attention of the defenders.—The Royal Marines at Walmer and the 4th Middlesex were the opposing forces in an interesting series of manoeuvres on the Sandhills between Deal and Sandwich, in which the 4th Middlesex succeeded in capturing the position held by the Marines.—Colonel Edis and the Artists' Corps, with a battalion of the Leinster Regiment, two squadrons of Dragoons, and two batteries of the Artillery, were victorious in a hotly-contested engagement, conducted in most interesting style at Shorncliffe.—The Surrey Volunteers showed somewhat of their value in carrying out successfully a well-arranged series of operations in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne, conducted by Colonel Robinson, of the Croydon corps, on the one side, against Colonel Villiers, of the 1st Surrey, on the other.—At Brighton the City of London Engineers, with the Brighton Artillery Brigade and the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, had a review and sham fight on the heights near Patcham, in which, though there was a good display of manoeuvring, neither side could be said to have gained a decided advantage.—The London Irish, Finsbury, Bloomsbury, and Paddington Rifles, with the St. George's, Victorias, and Central London Rangers, were engaged in some pretty and instructive manoeuvring in a sham fight at Portsmouth, which came to an end rather unexpectedly before three p.m.

Although the Easter manoeuvres closed on Monday, a large number of Volunteers did not return to London till the 23rd. These included the London Scottish, from Aldershot; the Queen's Westminster, from Canterbury; and the Artists, from Shorncliffe.

An important scheme for establishing an educational foundation in or near the City has been prepared by the Charity Commissioners, with the object of giving practical effect to the demands which have lately been made by merchants and others for a better and higher commercial education. Four existing schools will be affected by the proposal.

Mr. Lewis Thompson, who lately died in Newcastle, has bequeathed £15,000, to be invested in Government Stock, so that the interest may be applied by the guardians to the relief of the poor rate of the township of Byker, in that city. The testator stipulates that the guardians shall place a garland annually on the grave of his father, and failing this being done for three years in succession the whole sum passes to the nation.



MR. JOHN ALBERT BRIGHT,
THE NEW M.P. FOR CENTRAL BIRMINGHAM.



THE LATE REV. DR. BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.,
FORMERLY HEAD-MASTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

MR. JOHN ALBERT BRIGHT, M.P.

The election of a Parliamentary representative of the Central Division of Birmingham, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Right Hon. John Bright, took place on Monday, April 15, when his eldest son, a Unionist in politics, was returned at the poll by 5621 votes, against Mr. W. Phipson Beale, Q.C., the Gladstonian candidate, who polled 2561, the majority being 3060. Mr. John Albert Bright, cotton manufacturer, of Rose Dell, Rochdale, Lancashire, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Bright by his second wife, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, daughter of the late Mr. William Leatham, of Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was born in the year 1848, and was educated privately, with a view to engaging in commerce and manufactures. He is married and has one or two children. He now enters Parliament for the first time, and is the seventy-second new member who will have taken his seat in the House since the last general election. His return on the present occasion leaves

the political representation of Central Birmingham unchanged. His brother, Mr. William Leatham Bright, born in 1851, who has been in business as a colliery agent and shipbroker, is M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Collier, Birmingham.

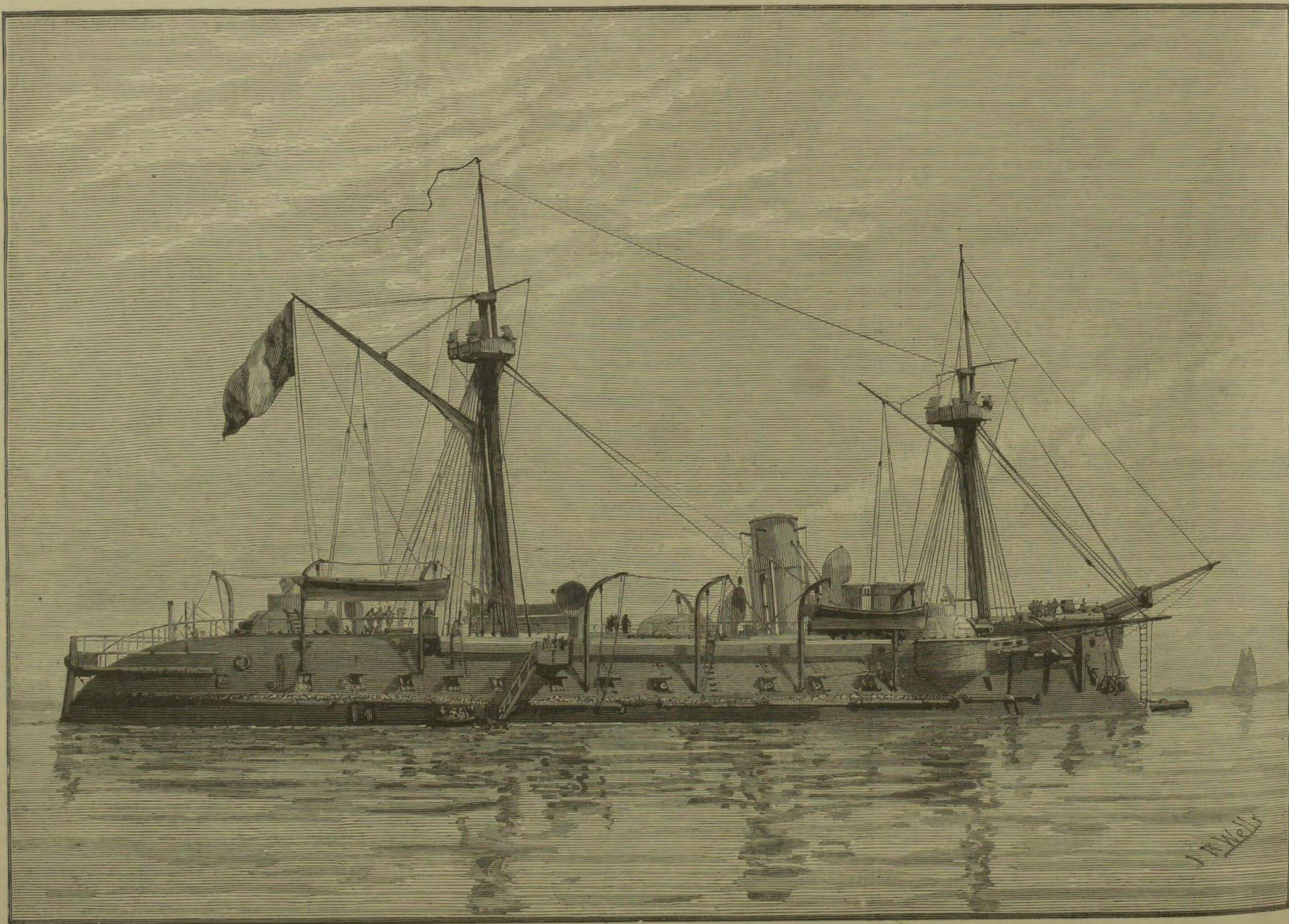
THE LATE REV. DR. B. H. KENNEDY, D.D.

The death of this eminent Greek and Latin scholar and teacher, who was during thirty years Head-Master of Shrewsbury School, and was afterwards Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Cambridge, took place on April 6, and was recorded in our Obituary notices. Benjamin Hall Kennedy was born in 1804, son of a clergyman who was second master of King Edward's School at Birmingham. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the highest prizes in classics, and was elected a Fellow of his college. After being

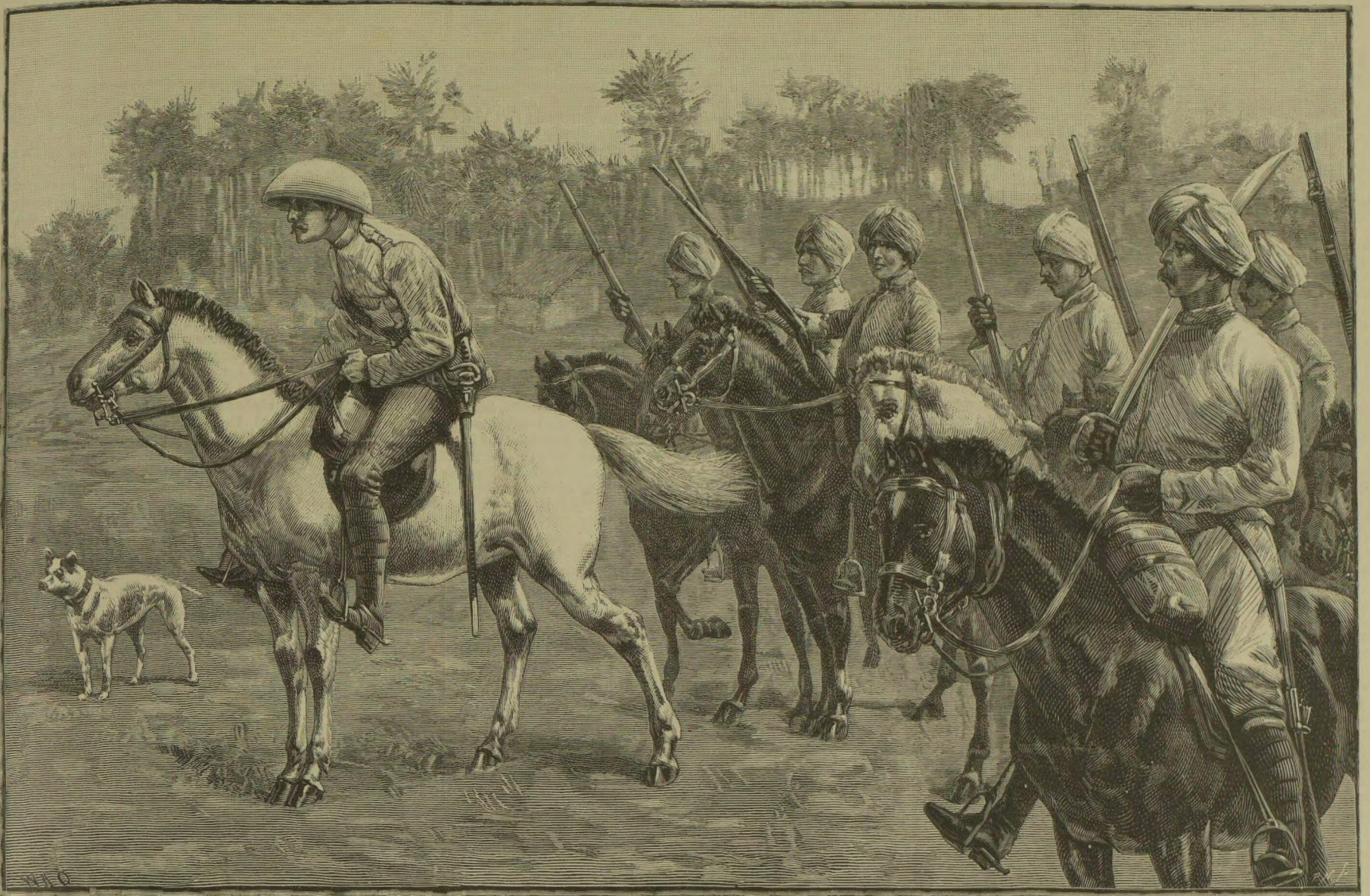
an assistant-master at Harrow, he was appointed, in 1836, Head-master of Shrewsbury, in which office he achieved extraordinary success by preparing a great number of his pupils to win the distinctions of first-rate University scholarship. He retired from Shrewsbury in 1866, and was then made a Canon of Ely and Professor of Greek at Cambridge. Dr. Kennedy was author of the "Public School Latin Grammar" and the "Latin Primer," and of various compositions, translations, and editions which are highly appreciated by students of the classical languages. He continued these productions to the end of his long life.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Scott and Wilkinson, Cambridge.

During Divine service at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on April 18, the Royal charities, known as the "Royal Maundy," were distributed to seventy aged men and seventy aged women—as many recipients of each sex as the Queen is years old.



TYPES OF THE FRENCH NAVY: THE ARMoured SHIP DUGUESCLIN.



MOUNTED INFANTRY AT GUNGAW, ON THE CHIN FRONTIER.



CARRYING A WOUNDED OFFICER ACROSS THE YAW RIVER.

O U R T R O O P S I N B U R M A H .

OBITUARY.

SIR MORISON BARLOW, BART.

Sir Morison Barlow, third Baronet, of Fir Grove, in the county of Surrey, died on April 10, at his residence, Thruxton Cottage, near Andover. He was born Nov. 3, 1835, the third son of Sir Robert Barlow, second Baronet, Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta (whose father, Sir George Hilario Barlow, G.C.B., Governor of Madras, was created a Baronet in 1803), by his wife, Augusta Louisa, the third daughter of Major-General Seymour, R.A., Governor of St. Lucia. He entered the Bengal Army in 1854, and exchanged to the 9th Lancers in 1870, from which regiment he retired as Captain a few years afterwards. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign (medal with clasp); and was formerly Commissioner at Zoutpansburg and Waterberg. As he was unmarried, he succeeded in the baronetcy by his first cousin, now Sir Richard Wellesley Barlow, who was born Jan. 30, 1836, and married, June 14, 1860, Annie Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. John Whiteside, D.D., Rector of Scarborough, and niece of the late Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, by whom he has two sons.

COLONEL HENRY DE GREY WARTER.

Colonel Henry De Grey Warter, Royal Horse Artillery, died at Umballa, Bombay, on March 25, in his fifty-second year. He was eldest son of the late Rev. John Wood Warter, B.A., Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex, and grandson maternally of Robert Southey, the poet. The Warters of Cruck Meote, in Shropshire, of whom Colonel Warter was a descendant, were from a very ancient family seated at Stableford.

COLONEL C. H. BROWNE.

Colonel Charles Henry Browne, C.B., commanding the 23rd Regimental district, formerly of the 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment (97th), died at the Barracks, Wrexham, on April 16, in his fifty-third year. He was second son of the late Mr. Robert Clayton Browne, of Browne's Hill, in the county of Carlow, by Harriette Augusta, his wife, daughter of Mr. Hans Hamilton, for many years M.P. for the county of Dublin. The Brownes of Browne's Hill, one of the principal county families of Carlow, descend from the marriage of Mr. William Browne, of Browne's Hill, with Elizabeth Clayton, sister of the learned Bishop of Clogher, Robert Clayton, whose surname has recently been adopted by Royal license by Colonel Browne's eldest brother, the present Colonel William Clayton Browne-Clayton, of Browne's Hill.

MAJOR NUGENT.

Major Andrew Nugent, of The Lodge, Strangford, county Down, J.P. and D.L., late of the 36th Regiment, on April 16, in his eightieth year. He was third son of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Nugent, of Portaferry, by the Hon. Selina Vesey, his wife, and derived descent from two ancient Irish families, the Savages, of the Little Ards, and the Nugents, of Dysart. He married, in 1841, Harriet, Viscountess Bangor, second daughter of the sixth Lord Farnham, and by her (who died in 1880) leaves two daughters, of whom the elder, Harriet Annette Catherine, married, 1863, Dr. Head, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. Major Nugent served as High Sheriff for county Down in 1867.

MR. W. TOWNLEY MITFORD.

Mr. William Townley Mitford, of Pitshill, Sussex, J.P. and D.L., died, at his residence, No. 7, Cavendish-square, London, on April 18. He was born June 29, 1817, only son of the late Mr. Charles Mitford, of Pitshill, Treasurer of Sussex, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Greaves Townley, of Fulbourn, M.P., was educated at Eton, and graduated B.A. at Oriel College, Oxford. He succeeded his father in 1831, and entered Parliament as member for Midhurst in 1859, which borough he continued to represent up to 1874. He married, Oct. 7, 1855, the Hon. Margaret Emma, daughter of Lloyd, third Lord Kenyon, and leaves issue.

MR. YNYR BURGESS.

Mr. John Ynyr Burgess, of Parkanaur, in the county of Tyrone, and of Thorpe Hall, and East Ham, Essex, J.P. and D.L., died on April 20, in his ninety-second year. This excellent and lamented gentleman—a resident landlord devoted to the interests and happiness of his tenantry—was the elder son of the late Mr. John Henry Burgess, of Wood Park, in the county of Armagh, by Marianne, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Johnston, Bart., of Gilford, and succeeded in 1838 to the estates of his relative, Margaret, Dowager Countess Poulett. He served as High Sheriff of Tyrone in 1829. He married, March 21, 1833, Lady Caroline Clements, daughter of the second Earl of Leitrim, K.P., and leaves issue. His only surviving son, Ynyr Henry, M.A., J.P., is married to the Hon. Edith Wilbraham, sister of the Earl of Lathom.

MR. DUFFIELD.

Mr. Charles Philip Duffield, of Marcham Park, Berks, J.P., died on April 14, aged fifty-eight. He served as High Sheriff of his county in 1859. He was son of the late Mr. Thomas Duffield, M.P. for Abingdon, by Emily, his wife, only child of Mr. George Elwes, of Marcham Park, who inherited that estate from his brother, the celebrated miser, John Elwes. Mr. Duffield married, in 1862, Penelope, daughter of Mr. William Graham, of Fitzharris, Bucks, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Charles Lucas, J.P., Rector of Filby, Norfolk, on April 11, in his eighty-fifth year.

Major-General Charles Elgee, late of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 47th Regiment, on April 10. He served with the 47th (Highland Light Infantry) in the Crimea, and was at the Fall of Sebastopol.

Mr. Warren De la Rue, formerly senior partner in the well-known firm of Thomas De la Rue and Co., on April 19, at the age of seventy-four. He was eminent in many branches of science, but especially distinguished himself in the application of photography to celestial phenomena.

Sir Jacob Behrens, merchant, of Bradford, at Torquay, on April 22. He was in his eighty-third year, and, though born in Germany, had lived in the centre of the English woollen trade district for more than fifty years. He was knighted in 1882 on account of his valuable services to English commerce in connection with foreign treaties.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Todd-Thornton, of Westbrook, in the county of Donegal, and Granitefield, Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of the county of Donegal in 1867 and of the county of Armagh in 1880, formerly Captain 40th Regiment and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Donegal Militia, at Buncrana, on April 14, aged seventy-nine.

THE CHIN FRONTIER EXPEDITION,
BURMAH.

The expedition commanded by Brigadier-General Faunce against the hostile Siyin and Tashon Chin tribes, beyond the Yaw country, on the north-west frontier of Upper Burma, has been repeatedly mentioned. Its first object was to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Gungaw, under Colonel Leggett, which had been attacked by a large force of the enemy and was reduced to act on the defensive. The enemy was defeated by the relieving forces, under Colonel Macgregor and Major Hingston, on Jan. 6, and Gungaw was reinforced and fortified. Our troops advanced to the Chin country, over the mountains, and destroyed the town or village of Siyin, dislodging the enemy from strong positions. But up to April 20, it is reported, the hostile tribes still refused submission; and a fort has been erected, to be held by detachments of the Norfolk Regiment, the 42nd Goorkhas, and Madras Sappers, to keep them in check. Major Raikes was negotiating with the Tashon tribe. Our present illustrations of the late campaign are from a series of photographs by Surgeon Arthur E. G. Newland, of the Indian Medical Staff, with the 10th Madras Infantry. They give views of Gungaw, a native town of the Yaw people, on the Myettha river, and of Pouk and Thellin, the chief places in the country beyond, on the route of march over the Pong-doung mountain range; but it is not easy to understand their topography without the aid of a map. The Yaws were not hostile, but the Chins had made incursions on their territory, which was under British protection. Dacoits, or predatory bands of those marauders, have plundered and destroyed the village of Saga, and murdered the head-man of the village. The losses among our troops in the fighting were not considerable; but one of the officers wounded was Lieutenant Glossop, of the Leicestershire Regiment, who is seen being carried in a dhooly across the Yaw River. The greater part of the force engaged in the Chin Expedition will now be withdrawn.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

A report giving the details and expense of the various street improvements which have been carried out in the City during the past thirty-eight years has been issued by Colonel Haywood, the engineer to the Commissioners of Sewers.

The total number of public ways now existing in the City, the report states, is 731, and the Commissioners of Sewers have effected improvements in 262 of them. There is not a main thoroughfare in the City in which the Commissioners have not to some extent effected improvements. During the past thirty-eight years the Commissioners of Sewers had expended a sum of £3,900,000, out of the Consolidated rate, for improvements in the City. In addition to this the City had paid one-eighth of the cost of the improvements carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works. It is pointed out that the improvements carried out by the Commissioners are not merely local, but are for the benefit and convenience of the largest vehicular traffic in the world: for it is computed that three-quarters of a million of people and 72,000 vehicles pass through the City daily.

Among the improvements effected in the City during the past year are the completion of the widening of Duke-street, Aldgate, making a direct carriageway between Bishopsgate-street and Aldgate, and helping to relieve the traffic which will pass over Tower Bridge when it is opened. The acquisition by the Post Office, under compulsory powers, of certain property in the neighbourhood of Knightrider-street has led to the rounding and widening of several small thoroughfares in that locality. Nearly all the interests in the various outstanding properties in Ludgate-hill have now been acquired in order to complete the widening of the thoroughfare between Creed-lane and Ludgate-circus. Of the four properties between Creed-lane and St. Paul's-churchyard, one is already possessed by the Commissioners of Sewers. Old Broad-street has been further widened, and notices have been served upon the owners of nearly a dozen other properties of the intention of the Commissioners to take them for improving the thoroughfare. The traffic in Old Broad-street has more than trebled during the past quarter of a century.

The Duke of Westminster has contributed £500 to the East London Church Fund; and his Grace promises to continue it as an annual subscription; Sir S. Maryon Wilson, Bart., has sent £1000.

We understand the Orient Line steamer Chimborazo will sail early in June for a cruise to the Land of the Midnight Sun, visiting Christiania, Bergen, and many places of interest, returning after a month's voyage.

Sir Richard Webster, who is staying with his family at the Royal Marine Hotel, Ventnor, for the Easter recess, on April 18 presented the prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, to the students of the Ventnor Schools of Art and Science.

A somewhat novel Eastertide entertainment was organised on April 22, at Eaton Hall—a festival of village choirs. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and many representatives of the leading families of Cheshire and Flintshire were present at the gathering, which appears to have been a decided success.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, won the second prize at the meeting of the Felixstowe Golf Club; Mr. N. R. Foster, a well-known crack player, taking the first prize. Mr. Balfour, who is captain of the club, presided over the annual dinner and made a speech commendatory of golf as a holiday pursuit.

All doubts as to the fate of the missing emigrant-ship, Danmark are set at rest, several of the crew and passengers having arrived at Lisbon. It seems that the steamer broke down on April 4, the chief engineer being killed. The English steamer Missouri took off the survivors before the Danmark sank, and landed them at the Azores.

The Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, upon Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.M.G., C.B., our Ambassador at Madrid, in connection with her Majesty's recent meeting with the Queen Regent at San Sebastian, the first occasion on which a British Sovereign has paid a visit to Spain.

The Scotsman states that a proposal to erect a memorial at Kirkcaldy in honour of Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," is taking practical shape. The proposal is to build a large memorial-hall, with accommodation for free library, &c., at a cost of about £50,000. A meeting of magistrates and other promoters has been held, and a committee has been appointed to draw up a report to be submitted to a public meeting of the inhabitants at an early day.

The Continental traffic via Harwich has shown a remarkable increase since the Great Eastern Railway Company have entirely renewed their fleet. The number of Continental passengers passing through Harwich in Easter week was upwards of 2000; the increase being most marked in the case of the Rotterdam traffic, to which port more than double the number of passengers sailed on April 17 and 18, as compared with the same days in the preceding year.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The mail which has just arrived from China brings news from Peking of the marriage of the Emperor of China on Feb. 25. The ceremonies enjoined by precedent were strictly followed. On the 25th the marriage procession started from the palace at two o'clock in the afternoon, and wound its way by circuitous streets to the residence of the bride. The mouths of the streets and lanes in the line of the procession were barricaded with double rows of high matting; the streets had recently been repaired, and were covered with yellow earth; and the houses along the route were festooned with red silk. Officials and Manchu bannermen, in their robes of office, lined both sides of the streets. The presents to the bride had previously been sent to her house. The procession was headed by four horsemen as heralds, followed at a short distance by a large cavalcade of horsemen led by the two Imperial Commissioners appointed to escort the bride; then followed nine pairs of white ponies with yellow trappings, two deep, led by men; next two large yellow satin sedan-chairs, with eight bearers. These were followed by a huge crowd of bannermen in large red flowered robes, carrying lanterns with the character "felicity" painted on them; then came halberdiers with large round yellow silk fans or screens and two closed silk umbrellas. Last of all came the phoenix chair in yellow satin for the bride, carried by sixteen bearers, succeeded by groups of horsemen. At two o'clock the following morning the procession returned to the palace carrying the bride and the two young concubines.

The Empress is said to be twenty-four years of age, the Emperor being only eighteen, and the concubines, who are two sisters, twelve and fourteen respectively. The streets were lighted with fixed lamps, and the numerous bearers carried lanterns. There was no music. This is only the third time during the present dynasty that the marriage of the Emperor has taken place while he was on the throne. A week later, on March 4, the Empress Dowager officially handed over the reins of power to the Emperor.

The Earl of Lucan has been elected a representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Portarlington, deceased.

The Crown Prince of Denmark and Prince Christian of Denmark visited the Lyceum Theatre on April 23 to witness the performance of "Macbeth."

A concert, under the direction of Miss Isabel Godfrey, and patronised by the Duchess of Teck, is announced to be given at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on May 2, in aid of the funds of the East London Hospital, Shadwell.

After having been closed for about seven years, the Restoration Committee have decided to finish and reopen the choir of Peterborough Cathedral. A contract for the fitting of eight of the ancient Benedictine stalls has been signed with Mr. John Thompson, the contractor, for the sum of £1649.

The council of the National Rifle Association have elected the High Sheriff of Stafford, the Mayors of Brighton, Dunstable, and Lewes, and Private John Fidler (captain of the Berks Volunteer shooting teams) honorary life members of the association, in recognition of the services they rendered in connection with the sites in their respective districts, which were suggested as suitable for the New Wimbledon.

According to the *Dublin Express* the voluntary contributions to the disestablished Irish Church for 1888 amounted to £148,000, an increase of £11,400 over the previous year. The total voluntary contributions since the disestablishment exceeded £3,500,000. The total capital sum appropriated to parochial sustentation is under four millions, the interest on which, if divided equally, would give each of the 1300 clergy £117 per annum.

The following are the dates fixed by the Judges for holding the ensuing Spring Assizes:—North-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Hawkins), Leeds, Saturday, May 18. Northern Circuit (Mr. Justice Stephen and a Royal Commissioner), Manchester, Saturday, May 11; Liverpool, Saturday, May 18. Both civil and criminal business will be taken at these places. The foregoing towns are the only places at which Spring Assizes will be held.

The Roumanian Senate has passed without amendment the Bill for the sale of State lands to the peasantry; and the Chamber has passed, by 110 votes to 51, the vote of £15,000,000 for the Galatz, Fochshani, and Bucharest fortifications, after speeches had been delivered in support of the scheme by General Mano and M. Jonesco. The augmentation of the majority in favour of the credit was due to a change of tactics on the part of M. Catargi, who requested certain of his supporters to vote for the proposal.

For the twentieth time, the National Union of Elementary Teachers holds its annual conference in Birmingham. Mr. R. Wyld, of Poplar, the president for the year, gave the opening address, in which he criticised the Report of the Royal Commission and examined the new Code in some detail. The report of the executive committee spoke of an increased membership of the Union. An exhibition of school books and apparatus was open in the Townhall from April 22 to 24, and a bazaar was held in the Masonic Hall from the 23rd to the 26th. The agenda paper contained resolutions upon several important and interesting questions.

Scintille Juris. By Charles J. Darling, Q.C., M.P. (Stevens and Haynes).—This, the fourth edition, of one of the happiest "skits" on law and lawyers shows the author capable of enlarging upon his original text without diluting it. In happy contrast to the clever, but protracted, "Comic Blackstone," which gave so much sprightliness to the earlier numbers of *Punch*, Mr. Darling aims at the soul and centre of wit—brevity. In a few sparkling pages he brings before us the ways and words of three well-known Judges, and by implication leads us to understand how the game of law is never ending, still beginning. When he turns from Judges and advocates to the less willing frequenters of the law courts, whether as litigants or witnesses, Mr. Darling conveys sage counsel under the disguise of witty paradox. "It is characteristic of women," he says, in a spirit worthy of Beaumarchais, if not of La Rochefoucauld or Vauvenargues, "that they think everything they can say to be very material, and, therefore, they never understand why any questions should be put to them. It also passes their comprehension why they should be stopped just when they are about to inform the Court of the most important of all—namely, what a man's wife thinks of him." It would be unfair, however, to extract many of the more pungent epigrams with which this little volume abounds without doing injustice to its author's method. It may be said that perhaps he points a somewhat mocking finger at the so-called "majesty of the law"; but his excuse must be that the law has so spurred itself up in fustian that it needs now and then to be hurried to action by the sharp touch of wit. It is obviously not Mr. Darling's purpose to bring the law into ridicule, but only those who, under pretence of administering it, often lay upon men's shoulders burdens too heavy to be borne with equanimity. In conclusion, we cannot refrain from quoting one aphorism which is as pregnant with meaning as piquant in form: "The chief difference between prisoners and other people is, perhaps, captivity."

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Easter at the theatres does not bring with it now-a-days a series of extravaganzas or fairy plays as Christmas does its children's scenes and pantomimes. Fancy and imagination are pretty well banished from the modern stage. An Easter piece is never now discussed, suggested, or, for the matter of that, wanted. Some forty odd years ago the graceful Planché would have been busy at the Lyceum preparing a "King of the Peacocks," or an "Island of Jewels," or a "King Charming," for Madame Vestris—an entertainment that was invariably preceded by "Used Up, or the Game of Speculation," in which Charles Mathews was bound to appear. Telbin and Beverley were invariably in great demand at the close of the Lenten season. But if we had a hundred Planchés of to-day, with their skill at neat versification, classical allusion, and bright parody, they would scarcely be wanted at the handsome house in Wellington-street—still owned, as then, by an Arnold—where "Macbeth" plays for hundreds of nights, and a Shakespearean play, once started, is bound to interest the whole playgoing public, whether it is admired or depreciated. True it is that on one night this week the Lyceum will be closed, for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with that ready tact and diplomacy for which he is famous, has arranged a private theatrical performance at Sandringham during the visit of her Majesty, and has made up his mind that the Queen, who was once upon a time an ardent and enthusiastic playgoer—who is familiar with the style, school, and tradition of Macready and Helen Faucit; of Phelps, Mrs. Warner, and Miss Glyn; of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and, in an indirect way, of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal—shall also see in appropriate characters both Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. In the days of Ellen Terry's childhood she must often have played before the Queen, for she was a child-actress when Charles Kean was in power, and the appointed director of the Windsor Castle command-theatricals. Indeed it is on record that Queen Victoria has kissed Ellen Terry in some such child-character as Mamillius in the "Winter's Tale," for both the Queen and Prince Consort were great admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and attended the old Princess's Theatre pretty regularly. But Henry Irving the Queen can never have seen. He began to shine in London some time after the Prince Consort died, and from that date her Majesty's theatrical experiences were over. The Queen will see both Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, at their best, in "The Bells" and the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice"; and it may be noted that special

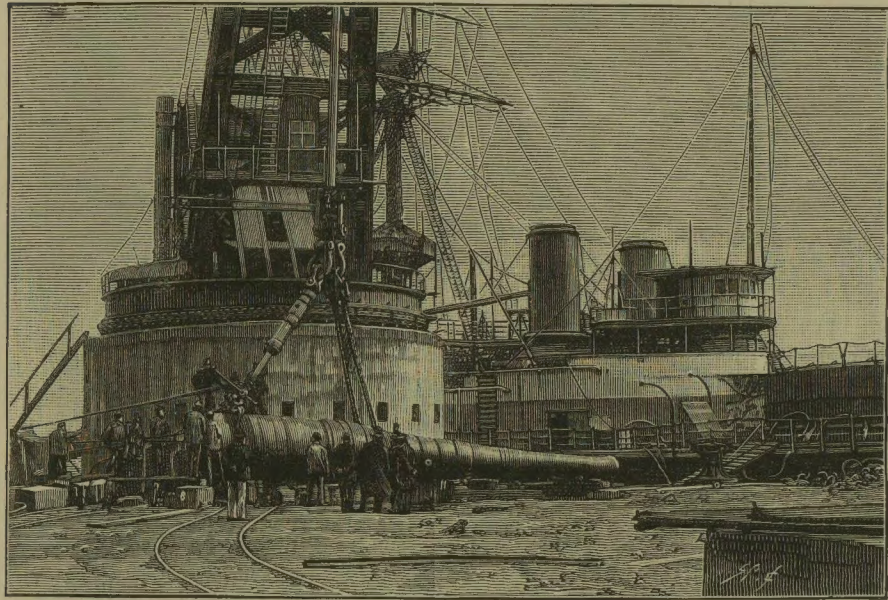
scenery has been painted and every satisfactory arrangement made for the decoration and lighting of the little Sandringham theatre. This is the second occasion on which the Prince of Wales has arranged a play when the Queen was his guest. Some years back, in Scotland, the Prince asked Mr. Edgar Bruce to come over to Aberfeldie, where a performance of Mr. Burnand's popular "Colonel" took place with great success. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are the only artistes who have been honoured with a special command to act privately before her Majesty; and then they went alone.

Nor would the veteran and accomplished John Robinson Planché, if he were alive, be wanted any more at the Haymarket than at the Lyceum. Here, also, Shakspeare runs for weeks and weeks; and it is only because a previous promise had been made to Mr. Henry Arthur Jones that it became necessary to withdraw "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Not more than twenty odd years ago, Buckstone would have been ready to appear in an Easter piece, and there would have certainly been a good part for Compton and many a pretty song for that sweet and expressive singer Miss Louise Keeley. Shall I ever forget her vocal rendering of a musical version of Edgar Allan Poe's "Annabel Lee," written by W. C. Levey? I never heard better or more dramatic singing—without effort and with an effect that can scarcely be described. Mr. Beerbohm Tree, in order to secure interest and attention, puts off his production of "Wealth," the new modern comedy of Henry Arthur Jones, until April 27, when the excitement of the opening of the new Garrick Theatre will be over, and two important first nights will not be allowed to clash.

Nor would Mr. Planché, if he were in the land of the living, be any more recognised at his old home of extravaganza, the Olympic Theatre. This has become by common consent a second-class establishment; the prices asked at other theatres are impossible at the old Olympic. No one would dream of giving half-a-guinea for a stall or half-a-crown for a pit seat to witness a performance at this old-fashioned and neglected playhouse. So, very sensibly, Mr. John Coleman has taken the Olympic in hand, and hopes with good luck to do for it what Samuel Phelps did for Sadler's Wells at Islington. Merely for the holiday season Mr. Coleman has put up the ever-popular "East Lynne," in which he has introduced, with very fair success, a new actress, Miss Rose Neller, who promises well, and after she has obtained experience will no doubt make a name for herself. She is an intelligent young lady, with a good stage presence, and she reads the part of Lady Isabel remarkably well for a comparative novice. For the

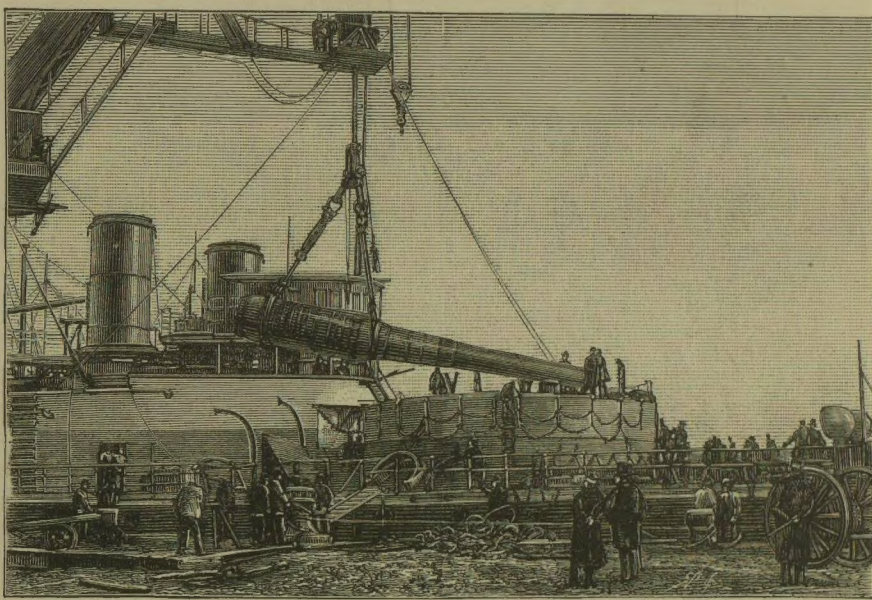
rest, the play is not very much better done than it was when Mr. Pitt Hardacre took a short lease of the theatre a few months ago. There is a provincial air about the performance, and an innocent amateurishness to which the London public is not accustomed. Directly, however, that the holidays are over, Mr. John Coleman, who has not acted in London since his unfortunate experience with "Henry V." at the old Queen's Theatre, will appear both as Othello and Hamlet prior to producing a modern melodrama of which he is the author. Mr. John Coleman, who was once in command of the great northern circuit, has had great experience both as an actor and stage manager, and we may be sure that whatever he attempts will be intelligently and conscientiously done. After all that has been heard on the subject there will be great excitement in the theatrical world to see Mr. John Coleman either as Othello or Hamlet. He has seen great actors in his time, and has criticised them with a free and flowing pen. Be that as it may, the idea of giving Shakspeare at cheap prices is by no means a bad one. The old actor who is supposed to have been put in the shade by the young and inexperienced tyro will at last have his chance. The members of the second-class theatrical clubs may be disappointed, but the bars of the Strand and Fleet-street public-houses will be conveniently emptied.

Strange to say, Easter Monday this year was celebrated by but one new performance. This was at the Avenue Theatre, where the clever and observant gentlemen who call themselves Richard Henry brought out a new burlesque, written in prose and verse, called "Lancelot the Lovely," supposed to be a parody on the old Arthurian legend by Mallory. A short time ago there was a great alarm lest some scandal should be given by burlesquing the "Idylls of the King," by Lord Tennyson; but the Laureate need not be uneasy, his laurels are still secure. All that Richard Henry have done is to exhibit once more the skill, the vivacity, and the variety of Mr. Arthur Roberts, and to show how little the tedious antics of Mdlle. Vanoni harmonise with the traditions of honest English burlesque. Mr. Arthur Roberts does wonders with his new part already; he will do much more with it hereafter. He gives comic recitations, sings excellent songs, is alert with his business, and appears now as a man-fish in a tank, now as a proprietor of a Punch and Judy show, now as an irresistible masher, and now as one of the principals in a popular boxing-match. The authors have given Mr. Roberts some funny groundwork, and he uses it to great advantage; as also does Mr. E. D. Ward, as a comic Merlin. Richard Henry have



THE GUN UNDER THE CRANE.

HOISTING A BIG GUN INTO H.M.S. VICTORIA.



THE GUN LOWERED INTO THE TURRET.

not been so successful with the French comic singer, Mdlle. Vanoni, who does little more than repeat the kicks and winks of which her friends and patrons must be a little weary: her agility and restlessness are more remarkable than her voice and style. Scarcely less successful was the young lady who appeared as Queen Guinevere; she has a pretty face, but her friends were surely ill-advised in persuading her to sing a new ballad by Mr. Milton Wellings. A leading actress in burlesque is of great value provided she is a vocalist; as good luck would have it, however, both Mr. Alec Marsh and Mr. Tapley made up for any vocal deficiency in the female line; they both sang good songs remarkably well and were unanimously encored. There is every sign that the new Avenue burlesque will, with the aid of Mr. Arthur Roberts, work up into a genuine success. As yet the authors have had no time to give him the inevitable topical song. And who can sing one so well as this sprightly comedian, who pronounces every word distinctly, and sings with his face as well as with his throat?

C. S.

"Doris," a new comedy-opera by Messrs. B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier, has been produced at the Lyric Theatre, and favourably received.

Easter Monday presented musical attractions of various kinds, among them having been a grand concert at the Royal Albert Hall, supported by eminent vocal and instrumental soloists and Mr. W. Carter's well-trained choir—and a special concert by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels at St. James's Hall, the programme of which comprised several novelties. On the same day, operatic performances were announced at the National Standard Theatre by Mr. J. W. Turner's English Opera Company; the afternoon having been devoted to "The Bohemian Girl," and the evening to "Maritana." Subsequent dates were appropriated to these and other popular operas.

Speaking at Knutsford, at a lecture by Miss Maidment, on butter-making, Lord Egerton said the butter produced generally from the majority of English dairies was not made on any definite and well-established principle, and in consequence the producers were unable to obtain as high a price as was obtained by other countries. What they had to aim at was that there should be uniform quality of butter, made on some definite principle. Wholesale purchasers of butter were very particular that samples should be of the same quality. He thought it was disgraceful, seeing that though they had the best cows and best pastures, they did not get the highest standard. In cheese-making also an improvement was necessary. In former days Cheshire cheese was in demand abroad, but now it was seldom bought by foreigners, because it was not made on keeping principles, and because of its deterioration in the course of transit.

HOISTING BIG GUNS INTO A TURRET-SHIP.

The gun weighing a hundred and ten tons, which was hoisted into the turret of H.M.S. Victoria, at Chatham Dockyard, on March 27, is the heaviest that has yet been mounted in a turret on board ship. This operation was performed by the aid of a crane, worked by hydraulic power, the ability of which had previously been tested to lift a weight of two hundred and forty tons. One of our Illustrations shows the big gun lying below the crane, while men are engaged in shackling on the hydraulic ram which was applied to depress the muzzle end of the gun, which is 42 ft. long, so that it could be guided through the port-hole of the turret and be lowered on to its carriage. In the second Illustration, the gun is seen to have been lifted by the crane and brought over the turret, with its muzzle depressed. When the muzzle was got through the port-hole, the ship was hauled aft a little, allowing room for the gun to be lowered into its proper place within the turret. Our Illustrations are from photographs by Lieutenant Paul W. Bush, Torpedo Lieutenant, H.M.S. Pembroke, Chatham.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting at the society's offices, No. 2, Dean's-yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W., the Rev. C. F. Norman in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at Ystalyfera, in the parish of Llanguicke, near Swansea, £200; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Bennington, St. Peter's, near Stevenage, £35; Chipperfield, St. Paul's, near King's Langley, £30; Kennington Park, St. Agnes, Surrey, £40; Little Horwood, St. Nicholas, near Winslow, £25; Llandogo, near Chepstow, £10; Llanelidan, near Ruthin, £30; Myddim, St. David's, near St. Clear's, £20; Normanton-on-Soar, St. James's, near Loughborough, £35; Pucklechurch, near Bristol, £25; Rodmersham, near Sittingbourne, £25; and Alkham, near Dover, £20. A grant was also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building the Good Shepherd Mission Church at Seaton, Devon, £20.

This grant completely exhausts the Special Mission Buildings Fund, and the committee were reluctantly compelled to defer the consideration of eight urgent applications then before them. They appeal earnestly to Churchmen for liberal contributions to this important branch of the society's work, viz., the providing mission churches in largely-populated districts, as well as in outlying hamlets, so as to enable them to vote substantial grants at their next meeting in May.

The following grants were paid for works completed:—

Kersey, near Ipswich, £20; Rockbeare, Devon, £90; Yarnscombe, Devon, £50; Penrhiwceibr, near Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, £40; Portsea, St. Bartholomew's, £50; and Shire Moor, Newcastle-on-Tyne, £10.

The family of the late Bishop Wordsworth, of Lincoln, have contributed £2000 to the Southwell Bishopric Endowment.

Mr. James Dearle Padgett has been unanimously elected Mayor of the ancient town of Winchelsea.

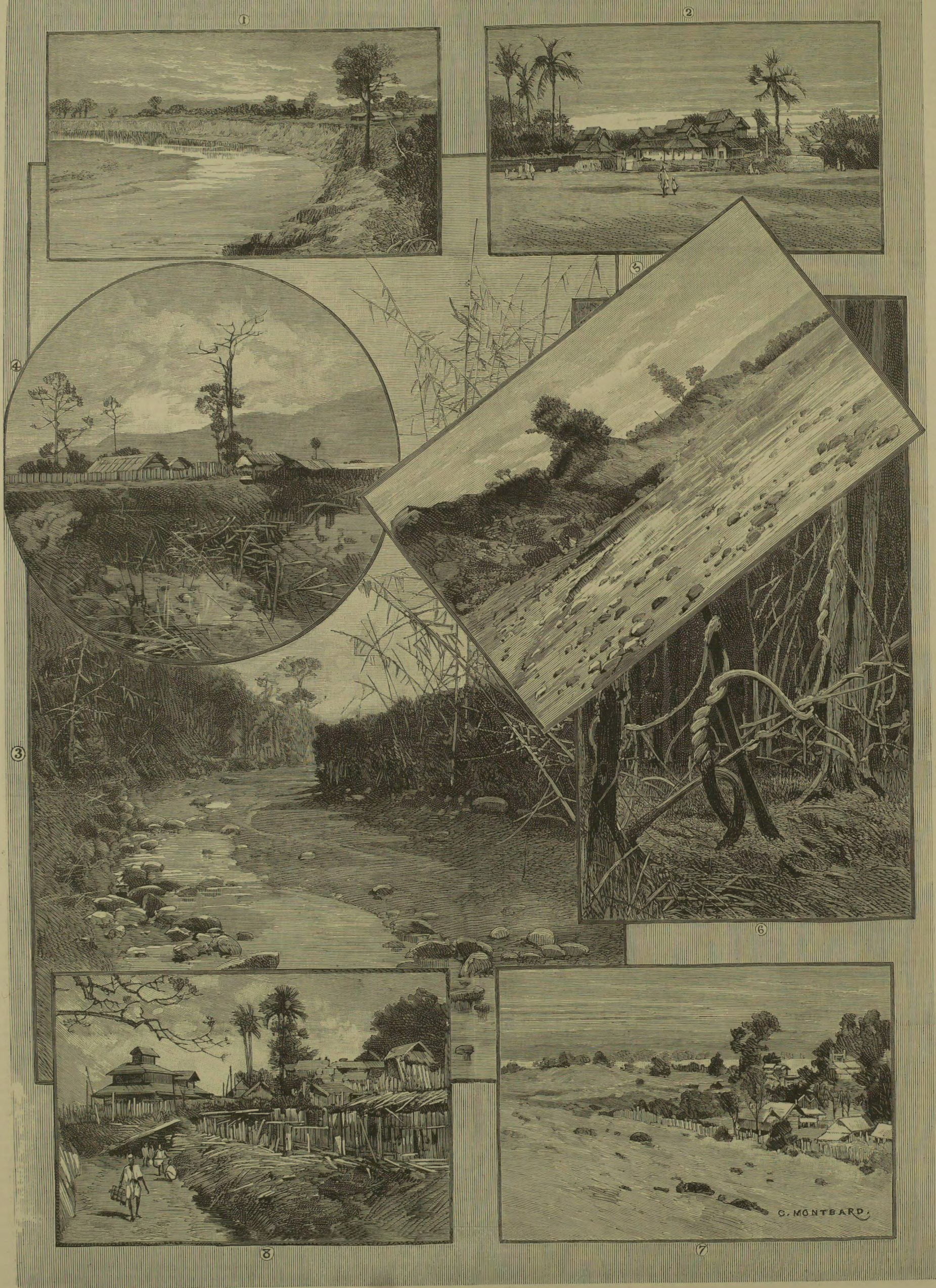
The Edinburgh Town Council have decided, by twenty-four votes to thirteen, to adopt the report of the Lord Provost's Committee recommending that the freedom of the city should be conferred on Mr. Parnell.

The Earl of Derby has resigned the chairmanship of the Lancashire County Sessions, at Liverpool, which he had held for thirty-three years. Mr. Bleakley, deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman, and Mr. H. Perkins, deputy chairman.

The Turners' Company will hold their twenty-first annual prize competition and exhibition at the Mansion House in October next. The subjects will be hand-turning in glass, wood, and metal, with a special section for amateur turning. The prizes will include the freedom of the company and various medals and money prizes contributed by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P. (the Master), Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and many others.

A meeting was held at Shrewsbury on April 23 in connection with the newly-formed Welsh Musical Association, Mr. John Thomas presiding. Letters promising support were read from the Hon. C. H. Wynne, and Mr. John Bennett, London; and the chairman said Sir J. Puleston, M.P., had also expressed approbation of the objects of the society. It was resolved to have a representative in all the principal towns in Wales, with a view to discovering musical talent; that membership should not be restricted to the Welsh nation; and that the first annual meeting be held at Brecon during the Eisteddfod week, at which ten papers are to be read by members of the society.

We have already announced the intended opening of the Lyceum Theatre—after the close of Mr. Henry Irving's dramatic season—for a series of performances of Verdi's "Otello" (his latest opera), with the co-operation of important members of La Scala, Milan, where the work was first produced in 1887. There will be twelve London performances of "Otello," beginning on July 5 and continued, at intervals, to July 27. The scheme is under the direction of Mr. M. L. Mayer, well known for his enterprising management of the performances of French plays in London. Signor Faccio, the eminent conductor of La Scala, has been engaged to direct the performances of "Otello" at the Lyceum Theatre.



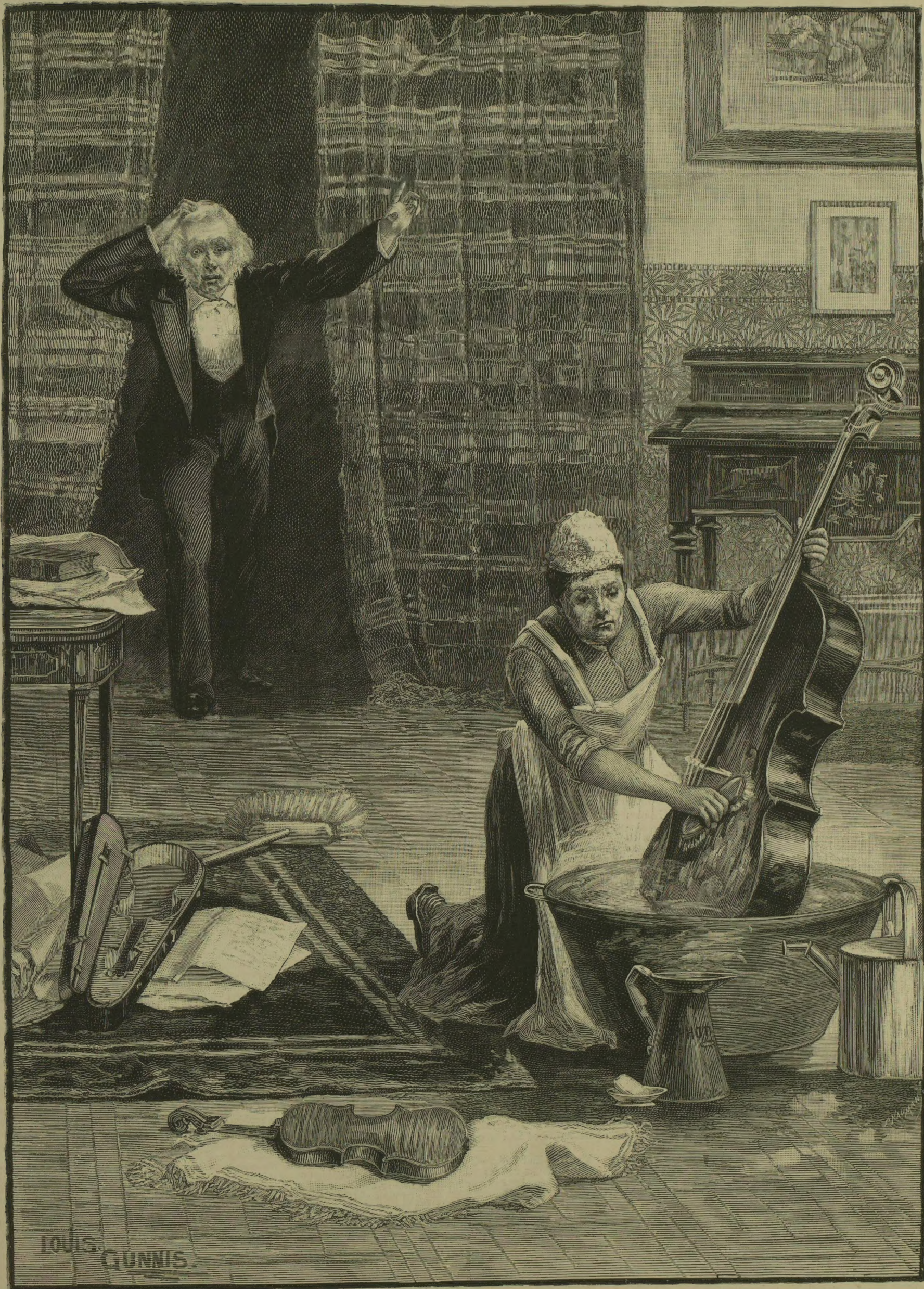
1. Town of Gungaw, with double stockade round it.
2. Military post of Thellin, on the Maw River.
3. The Yadoo Creek flowing into the Kyaw River.

4. Police stockade at Yebu, headquarters of Engineers making road from Ponk to Thellin.
5. The Myettha River, opposite Gungaw.

6. Bit of forest on the Pong-doung Mountains.
7. Village of Ponk, capital of the Yaw country.
8. Village of Saga, since burnt by Dacols.

THE CHIN FRONTIER EXPEDITION IN UPPER BURMAH.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY SURGEON ARTHUR G. E. NEWLAND, 10TH MADRAS INFANTRY.



A SPRING CLEANING.—DRAWN BY LOUIS GUNNIS.

A SPRING CLEANING.

Zealous tidiness is an excellent housekeeping virtue in woman; but there is a zeal which outruns discretion, and a virtuous rage that has the effect of a vice. The literary man, who is sometimes a littery man, piles a heap of books on the floor, with paper markers, carefully numbered and labelled, stuck into the leaves at the pages he wants to consult or quote, having selected the volumes from his library shelves. This has cost him the labour of a whole day; to-morrow he would sit at his table, lifting each book when he needs it, to weave the fabric of extracts, notes, and comments that shall compose the next chapter of a learned history of the Goths and Vandals who invaded the Roman Empire. He sleeps at night the well-earned repose of the patient and diligent scholar; in the morning he re-enters his study, which has been fatally "tidied" by a worse invader—Mary or Betty has taken up his books, given them all a good dusting, shaken out all the scraps of paper, which she has swept away; the volumes are mixed with others, the record of passages for reference is lost; hours of anxious recollection will hardly recover the train of his preparatory researches. Or he has sat up till long past midnight, feeling the glow of intellectual activity in brain and heart, while his slippered feet grew cold as the fire sank to ashes, and has filled a sheet of manuscript with his brightest thoughts expressed in the best sentences he ever wrote; then leaving his table spread with loose slips of writing, to be revised and arranged in a calmer mood, he has retired to his bed, a happy, hopeful man. Early in the morning, she has visited the sanctum of his noble industry, has opened the window, letting in the breeze, which has scattered all the fragments of his work about the chamber; since which, an hour or two having passed, where are they now? by Heaven! they have gone to light the fire! Such was the fate, in John Stuart Mill's household, of the entire first manuscript draft of a volume of Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," which Carlyle had lent to his friend. Woman! ignorant, presumptuous, and rash—to be illiterate is no fault in thy case, being a poor cabman's widow, toiling honestly in thy daily chores—why hadst thou not more reverence for the written wisdom of those scrawled and blotted papers in which thou couldst not read a line?

The collector of natural history specimens, or of antiquarian and archaeological relics, the man whose chief treasures are pieces of bone or stone, flint implements, dirty old coins of bronze or nickel, rubbings from brass or marble inscriptions, all things that look like ancient rubbish from the dust-heaps of a dead-and-gone world, may well live in more dread of his own housemaid than of all his erudite contemporaries who deny the value of his finding. Her unsparing hand, in a hasty moment, snatches up the proofs of her master's slovenly habits—the precious waifs of Time's vast and deep ocean, which he has gathered with much toil on its beach—and throws them into the dust-bins, with cinders and cabbage-stalks and refuse of yesterday's dinner. If she has no opportunity of doing this, she will *clean*, as she thinks herself in duty bound, every article of metal, wood, or marble he has got in his collection. The sacred rust on a hero's helmet, the reputed blood-stains on a conqueror's sword, the mud of a grave still adhering to a mighty skull, will be wiped off by her soapy brush. And the enthusiastic musical antiquary, who believes that Stradivarius and Amati, and one or two other manufacturers, at Cremona or elsewhere, they and they only, have possessed the mystic science and art of constructing violins and bigger fiddles so as to produce the most exquisite tone, when he returns home from a short absence, in the perilous season of the "Spring Cleaning," finds her scrubbing his cherished instruments, the delicate fabric of all but superhuman skill, the priceless violin, the peerless violoncello, which the greatest musicians have handled with delight. They are likely, indeed, to be seriously injured by this process, as the quality of their tone much depends on the condition of the wood and its acquired capabilities of vibration. We sincerely condole with the elderly amateur whose valuable instruments, probably a hundred and fifty years old, and perhaps as good for use as they ever were until this disastrous day, have possibly been spoilt, by such ill-treatment, beyond hope of restoration.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF CENTRAL LONDON.

An account of the condition of the people in Central London was laid before a meeting, held at the Hôtel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, convened by the Charity Organisation Society. Mr. Henry Longley, C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Department of the Local Government Board, presided.

The report was made to the meeting by Mr. R. A. Valpy. The district covered by this inquiry included the registration or poor-law districts of Westminster (Soho and St. James's), the Strand district (St. Mary and St. Clement), and St. Giles's, with St. George's, Bloomsbury. A map of the district's poverty was presented, and the classes of poor were divided into four sections; the classes above them being also divided into four. The first of the poor class were stated to consist of the lowest class of occasional labourers, loafers, criminals, and semi-criminals. The number of this class was about 1665, or 1.43 per cent of the whole district. The second class was the casual earners, the very poor, shiftless people, always poor, working and playing when they liked, the men depending upon wives' earnings on selling flowers about the streets, and marked by a love of drink. Of this class there were about 14,000, or 13.87 per cent. The third and fourth classes were the intermittent earners and the small regular earners, both classes being composed of struggling, helpless, improvident creatures, more than any others the victims of competition or sufferers from recurrent depressions of trade. The third class was believed to number about 7000, or 6.49 per cent of the population, and the fourth about 5500, or 5.06 per cent, part of these classes earning in summer £2 to £3 a week, but the barest trifle in winter, while the fourth class earned a bare income of 18s. or 21s. The regular standard earners of 30s. or 35s. a week numbered about 41,000. The higher class of workers, honest and trustworthy people, numbered 17,260, or 16.04 per cent. The lower middle class (small employers, clerks, and subordinate professional men) numbered 15,600, or 14 per cent, and the higher middle class 5569, or 5.57 per cent. The report added that as in East London misplaced philanthropy had much to answer for in respect to the second class, so in Central London the extravagance of the rich incurred a similar responsibility.

Some remarks were made by Mr. Gainsford Bruce, M.P., Mr. E. N. Buxton (late chairman of the London School Board), Mr. Schloss (member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board), and others, those knowing the practical difficulties of the inquiry thanking Mr. Valpy and his colleagues for this statement of facts.

At a meeting of the St. Giles's Board of Works on April 16, it was resolved, on the recommendation of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, to enter into an agreement with the Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields for transforming the disused churchyard adjoining St. Giles's Church into a recreation-ground, under the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1861.

A PRINCESS OF CYPRUS.

Historical records and monuments of antiquity bear witness to a mixture of Phœnician or Syrian and Greek influences with those hereditary among the native population of this island, before the administration of Euagoras, towards the close of the fifth century B.C., introduced a more complete Hellenic civilisation. The Assyrian, the Egyptian, and the Persian empires had alternately dominated over Cyprus, which they had left divided into many petty States, those of Idalion, Citium, Salamis, Ammochosta, Soli, Paphos, and Aphrodisium being the most conspicuous. In some of these Grecian colonies had been established, and there was a partial adoption of the forms of art, the costume and manners of the Ionian race. The lady represented in a German artist's picture which is engraved for our Extra Supplement is evidently half Asiatic; she is the daughter of one of the Cyprian Princes then reigning, and seems to be descending the steps from a stately temple in which she has been paying her vows, upon some occasion that has excited strong emotions in her mind. Having dismissed her attendants, and now finding herself alone, there is a freedom of expression in her countenance and gesture which allow the strain of feeling to be relieved without check from the presence of others. Feminine ambition, indeed, as well as the intrigues of rivals for the hand and dowry of one or another of these Princesses, often played an important part in the frequent violent revolutions to which Cyprus was liable; more than one character among them was a prototype of Cleopatra in affairs of less renown. The assassination of Euagoras and his son, in the year B.C. 374, is said to have been the result of a plot by which the resentment of powerful citizens at Salamis was kindled on account of a supposed dishonourable approach to a high-born maiden, through an arrangement purposely devised as a snare for their destruction. Whatever may be the position and character of the young lady who appears in this picture, and whose good name cannot be taken away if we do not give her any name at all, she will pass well enough for an aristocratic beauty of that luxurious clime more than two thousand years ago, when the passions of mankind were as strong as in any later age.

IRIDESCENT CRYSTALS.

At the Royal Institution a discourse was recently given by Lord Rayleigh, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, on "Iridescent Crystals." He said that he would ask the attention of his audience chiefly to a brief study of the well-known crystals, chlorate of potash, though he had chosen a wider title since the principles of the phenomena were common to many other crystals, though not all. The coloured reflection was not from the surface, but had its seat about the 1000th of an inch below. In the case of very old glass which has become decomposed into different layers, with thin layers of air between, the colour was due to the "laws" of the "colours of thin plates." This was not the case with chlorate of potash. It was Professor Stokes who had first offered the key to the explanation.

One thing should always be borne in mind, that light spoken of as absorbed is not lost—the only question was what became of it? Before going further it would be necessary to recall some of the facts about polarisation of light, which he hoped his model would explain. The flat surface was intended to represent a reflecting surface, and the two rods hinged from the same spot were for a "ray" of incident and of reflected light. The angle (with regard to the surface) of the reflected ray must always be put the same as the incident, in order to represent what really happens, no matter what the angle be. The cross pieces of metal on the rods were intended as an index of the direction of the plane of polarisation, since that plane might be parallel with the direction of the "ray" or transverse to it. It had been found that the two kinds of polarisation would go on together. If an incident ray be polarised either way, the reflected ray was just as bright—if not viewed by an analyser. But when viewed with an analyser, it was found to be polarised, and what was very remarkable, was often polarised in an opposite way from what would be expected, and more frequently than not, colour effects were associated. A number of polarising experiments in illustration of this were shown, and the lecturer said he had been trying how far the subject could be worked out theoretically.

The next division of the subject spoken of was the optical phenomena of "twin crystals," where two crystals of the same composition were in opposite directions as regards their effect on light and resulting colour; and in connection with this Lord Rayleigh said that Professor Stokes had found in some cases a layer only the 1000th of an inch between the twins, which had again a different action. He felt there was but small hope of the microscope helping to explain the detail structure of twin crystals, his reason being that the half-wave length is about the microscopic limit, and it was with these half-lengths it was necessary to deal. It depended on the number of half-lengths whether there was reflection plain or coloured or not. This he would illustrate by the analogy of larger sound waves, as light waves were too small for lecture experiments. [The arrangement 3 was a high note, inaudible to human ears, but acting on a sensitive flame. Discs of calico were the reflecting surfaces, and the effect of their distance apart, as moved, was seen on the flame.] From his work, theoretically, supported by experiments, he believed the coloured reflection of crystals of chlorate of potash was due to the crystals being composed of twin crystals. He had tried to deal with a very difficult question broadly in one hour; but one point he thought was clear: that none of the phenomena considered were inconsistent with the wave theory of light, and that in itself was of importance.

Sir Frederick Bramwell occupied the chair, and the attendance, though not unusually large, was marked by the number of distinguished men of science.

The East-End Emigration Fund began its annual dispatch of emigrants to various parts of the Canadian Dominion on April 17, when about two hundred persons left Euston Station by the midnight train, under the direction of the society. Towards the cost of their passage the emigrants have themselves contributed one-half the necessary sum—viz., £350—the balance having been provided by the society. Over seventy of the emigrants are going to join friends who have been previously assisted to Canada by the society, which will thus have sent out since 1882 a total number of 2800 persons.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it appears that at the close of the first quarter of the present year there were 528 merchant-vessels of 920,989 tons under construction in the United Kingdom. At the same period of last year the numbers were 380 of 594,426 tons. Of those now in course of construction, 159 of 257,875 tons had been commenced during the past quarter, and during the quarter 108 vessels of 199,798 tons gross had been launched; 337 vessels of 618,570 tons were being built for the United Kingdom and its Colonies; 27 of 72,756 tons for Germany; other nations being represented by orders for from one to nine vessels.

NOVELS.

A Modern Paladin. By Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby." One vol. (Trübner and Co.).—This clever and effective story of Parisian life is written by an able man who some years ago figured conspicuously in English public life as M.P. for Dundee and Agent for the Canadian Government. It seems to us, in some respects, a literary performance worthy of remark. It is so thoroughly French in tone and style, in the artistic qualities of its composition, the briskness and directness of movement, the sharply defined individuality of the characters, the brevity and practical bearings of their dialogues, and the concentrated direction of the narrative interest, that a reader might almost forget its English authorship. Many French novelists, from Balzac to Alphonse Daudet and others at the present day, have notoriously excelled those of other nations in these particular qualities of prose fiction, though sometimes deficient in wholeness and soundness of imagination, and in moral elevation and range of inward feeling. The technical merits of that class of literature in the hands of its most successful professors may be candidly admitted by those who usually do not find their works congenial to the sentiments and principles approved by good English society. Mr. Edward Jenkins has contrived, with singular felicity, to produce the literary flavour of the modern French novel, its pungent shrewdness, its compactness and unity of purpose, and its subordination of all the incidents, all the talk and ideas, to one plot of worldly social complications, while enlisting our sympathies on the side of rectitude and virtue. To be sure, there is a frank recognition of those vices which are commonly represented by their own popular writers as prevailing, unchecked by public opinion, among the votaries of pleasure, of luxury, gaiety, and fashion, and the gamblers for speculative gains, in that restless metropolis of a great nation. Paris has always been an exceptional city; and its giddiness, probably confined to the more pretentious circles of society, breaks out apparently in a disposition to political financial, or domestic profligacy, according to circumstances, which Parisian novelists are apt to make their favourite theme. Mr. Jenkins does not imitate either the cynicism of some of those entertaining authors, or the spurious and degraded sentimentalism of others; and while he plainly indicates the existence of wrong customs and opinions, as we should consider them, with regard to the relations between men and women, his story is virtually free from the unwholesome element of passion in which too many French works of fiction have indulged. The general likelihood of its conception, and the exactness of its details in the representation of Parisian habits and manners, are curiously attested by the fact that a French translation has appeared in the "feuilleton" of the *République Française*; and few Englishmen, we suppose, however well acquainted with Paris, will set their own observations against such a critical ordeal. The story is that of the rise and downfall of a big joint-stock finance company, devised by an Italian adventurer named Cosmo, who manages to enlist the pecuniary support and to win the social countenance of the zealous Catholics and Legitimists of France, obtaining recommendations from the Papal Court, from persons around the late Count de Chambord at Frohsdorf, and from other partisans of the Monarchical Restoration. We remember that such an institution was actually set on foot under those influences, not many years ago, which was to have been the rival of the "Crédit Mobilier," and of which it was then intended to make some political use in opposition to the French Republic; but the exact circumstances of its failure and collapse are not in our recollection. Mr. Jenkins has no doubt gathered all that was to be known about that historical affair, to which he has added, probably, some incidents of similar transactions on the Bourse, and in the continual game of promoting companies, bribing with commissions, jobbing in stocks and shares, in loans and discounts, and rigging the share-market, to which many Parisians are wholly addicted. These men, some of whom are gentlemen affecting a fastidious elegance and claiming high social rank, others boorish, coarse, sordid, and vulgar, appear to be not overscrupulous in their ordinary pursuits; but in the present undertaking, that of the "Crédit Financier Catholique," presided over by the old Marquis de Rocheraie, and vehemently advocated by his beautiful and noble-minded young wife, who is fervently loyal and religious, there are demands on personal fidelity which may prevail against base and selfish considerations. Two or three of them, indeed, are in love with the Marquise, but dare not approach her, at any time, in a manner inconsistent with strict propriety, or cherish the least notion of ever persuading her to depart from her duty to her husband. She is a good woman, only imprudent in being carried away by her enthusiasm for the cause of the Church and of the Royalist faction, and by the masterful eloquence of Cosmo, who displays so much zeal for that cause as to earn from her the title "Paladin of Finance." His character is an interesting study; for he is, though capable of fraudulent devices to uphold his daring schemes, a self-deluded enthusiast, believing in his mission to organise victory for the Reactionary party by manipulating their collective wealth and credit in the money-market of Europe; and he does not intend to ruin those who put their fortunes at his disposal. This questionable hero of ambitious fanaticism meets with a tragical fate. The other persons actively engaged in those transactions, Antoine de la Houppie, secretary to the Marquis and Marchioness; Dumasque, editor of a Royalist journal; the Baron de Plumm, a fantastic dandy with a shrewd head for business; Dinandier, the bloated millionaire, with the tastes and manners of a pork-butcher; and Galuchat, the crafty old lawyer who manages the property of great ecclesiastical corporations, are striking figures on the stage. Dinandier's affection for his blind daughter, and the purity of soul in that fair girl, who gains favour with the stately Marquise de la Rocheraie and finds a tolerable husband in Prince Artus de Balhasar, give a more tender interest to the latter part of the story.

Red Towers. By Eleanor Price. Three vols. (R. Bentley and Son).—The authoress of "Gerald" and of "Alexia"—a pleasing little tale reviewed by us a year or two ago—has in this novel produced such a completely harmonious work of fiction, in which the chief characters, men and women, stand or fall by the consequences of their own disposition and behaviour, that it has a sustained and undistracted interest from beginning to end. Paul Romaine, the owner of "Red Towers," an old mansion among the West Surrey wealds, refined, studious, and sensitive, having no intimate friend but his neighbour and former guardian, the retiring old bachelor, Colonel Ward, has plunged hastily in love with Celia Darrell. She is a portionless orphan, the niece of Mrs. Percival, wife of one of the Cathedral clergy at Woolsborough; a beautiful, artful, heartless flirt, who has no real love for Paul, but is willing to marry him for the sake of a rich establishment. Her cousin, Vincent Percival, an officer at home on leave from India, with selfish and arrogant injustice, endeavours to persuade her to break her engagement to Paul. This she would not do, being in dread of poverty; and she is busy, with her aunt, in London and Paris, and at Red Towers, spending Paul's money in costly preparations for the wedding. A misdirected letter of hers to Vincent, coming



1. He plans a Steeplechase in Hyde Park.
2. The start, observed by a mounted police-constable.
3. The groom follows, so does the "Bobby."
4. "Piebald" out of it.
5. The winner "in for it."
6. The "Bobby" gets his "innings."

A SCHOOLBOYS' HOLIDAY FROLIC.

into Paul's hands, reveals her shameless falseness to the modest true lover, who follows her to Paris, and with manly fortitude, but with forbearing gentleness, puts an end to the engagement. Four years then pass away; Vincent has been in India; Paul has been travelling half over the world; the good old Colonel, dying just before it was known that Celia would not be Paul's wife, and caring for the happiness of both, had left her £70,000. With this independent fortune, which she partly owed to Paul's generosity, she has married, not her cousin Vincent, after all, but a noble Frenchman, the Marquis de Montmirail, with an old château in Touraine, a widower having one young daughter, Antoinette; the father and child are bound together by the sweetest tie of affection. M. De Montmirail and Paul had met, and formed a cordial friendship, some time before; he visits the Tour Blanche, again sees its new mistress, and finding her gay, serene, and cold-hearted, treats her with mere civility, his earlier regard for her being entirely lost. It is not so with Captain Percival, who has returned from India, and being met in Paris has got an invitation to the residence of his cousin and her husband. As much from spite, envy, and malignant pride, as from the remains of his first passion for Celia, this insolent and dishonourable guest perseveres in compromising her by undue attentions; her conduct provokes local scandal, breaks her good husband's heart, and makes it desirable that Antoinette should be sent away from home. Mrs. Percival, accompanied by Paul, goes to France in order to fetch the innocent girl, but without a full knowledge of the mischief wrought by Celia's misbehaviour. The scenes and

incidents at the Tour Blanche and in its neighbourhood are described as well as those at Red Towers, on Holm Common, or in the Close at Woolsborough, or on the river and in the woods, fields, and gardens of England. There is no open quarrel, but the situation is painfully strained, till the death of M. De Montmirail, killed by an accident with his own gun when out shooting, disperses the uncomfortable party. Shortly after his funeral, to the disgust of her English relatives, his widow comes to London and marries Vincent Percival, with whom she goes to India, cold, hard, worldly, and unabashed, yet likely to be punished by his bad temper in future years. Paul Romaine, however, wins an infinitely better prize in the pure-hearted French maiden of the White Tower, and the Red Towers will be happy to receive her.

The Hackney Guardians have decided on the erection of an additional workhouse block for the accommodation of 400 inmates. The cost is to reach £16,779, with an extra sum of £879 for basement, should the latter be decided upon. These sums do not include furniture and fittings.

According to a return recently issued, 130 officers of the Metropolitan Police were during March specially commended—ninety-nine by the Commissioner and thirty-one by the Judges and Magistrates. Of these, fifteen submitted themselves to great personal risk in attempting to stop runaway horses; eight exhibited courage and promptitude at fires; and two encountered and killed mad dogs. One of these men, from Kingston, is now undergoing treatment at M. Pasteur's

establishment, having been bitten in no less than twenty-three places. Seven were specially commended for rescuing persons from drowning, while ninety-six were commended for effecting the apprehension of persons wanted for different offences, and two for promptitude in rendering first aid to injured persons. The Commissioner specially commended the following:—A constable, for promptitude and courage in rescuing a boy from drowning, in which case the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal was awarded; a sub-inspector, for courage in boarding a vessel during the night and apprehending a violent man for attempted murder, the man having two knives in his possession; and a constable, for courage in rescuing a man who had accidentally fallen off a railway platform on to the metals, and was in danger of being run over by an approaching train.

The text of the four Bills to amend the laws relating to Local Government in Scotland have been issued. They are entitled the Local Government (Scotland) Bill, the Local Government (Scotland) Supplementary Provisions Bill, the Local Government (Scotland) Parochial Boards Bill, and the Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill. The latter abolishes inquiry in the case of Scotch Private Bills before a Select Committee; when a Scotch Bill has been read a second time in the House in which it is depending, and referred to the Commission created by the Bill, it is provided that the House shall not be entitled to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. When the Bill reaches the other House of Parliament, the report of the Commission is to be received "in the second House of Parliament as if it had been made as a reference from such second House, and the Bill shall proceed accordingly."

CLEOPATRA:

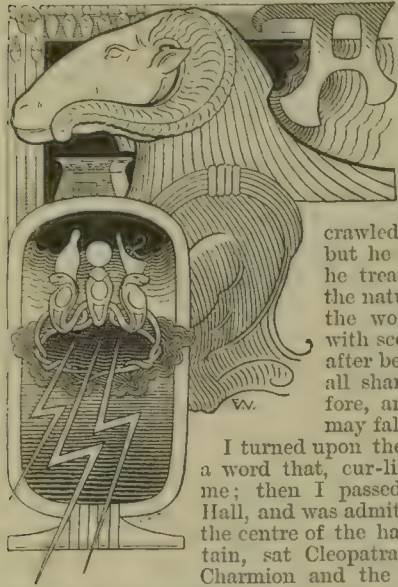
BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FALL AND VENGEANCE OF HARMACHIS, THE ROYAL EGYPTIAN, AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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CHAPTER XX.

OF THE REPROACH OF HARMACHIS; OF THE STRUGGLE OF HARMACHIS WITH THE GUARDS; OF THE BLOW OF BRENNUS; AND OF THE SECRET SPEECH OF CLEOPATRA.



ND at length, all being gone, I, too, turned to go, when a eunuch struck me on the shoulder and roughly bade me wait on the presence of the Queen. An hour past and this fellow would have crawled to me on his knees; but he had heard, and now he treated me—so brutish is the nature of such slaves—as the world treats the fallen, with scorn. For to come low after being great is to learn all shame. Unhappy, therefore, are the great, for they may fall!

I turned upon the slave with so fierce a word that, cur-like, he sprang behind me; then I passed on to the Alabaster Hall, and was admitted of the guards. In the centre of the hall, nigh to the fountain, sat Cleopatra, and with her were Charmion and the Greek girl Iras, and Merira and other of her waiting-ladies. "Go," she said to these, "I would speak with my astrologer." So they went, and left us face to face.

"Stand thou there," she said, lifting her face for the first time. "Come not near to me, Harmachis: I trust thee not. Perchance thou hast found another dagger. Now, what hast thou to say? By what right didst thou dare to break in upon my talk with the Roman?"

I felt the blood rush through me like a storm, bitterness and burning anger took hold upon my heart. "What hast thou to say, Cleopatra?" I answered boldly. "Where is thy oath, sworn on the dead heart of Menka-ra, the ever-living? Where now thy challenge to this Roman Antony? Where thy oath that thou wouldst call me 'husband' in the face of Egypt?" And I choked and ceased.

"Well doth it become Harmachis who never was forsworn to speak to me of oaths!" she said in bitter mockery. "And yet, O thou most pure Priest of Isis; and yet, O thou most faithful friend, who never didst betray thy friends; and yet, O thou most steadfast, honourable, and upright man, who never didst barter thy birthright, thy country, and thy cause for the price of a woman's passing love—by what token knowest thou that my word is void?"

"Thy taunts I will not answer, Cleopatra," I said, holding back my heart as best I might, "for I have earned them all, though not from thee. By this token, then, I know it. Thou goest to visit Antony; thou goest, as said that Roman knave, 'tricked in thy best attire,' to feast with him whom thou shouldst give to vultures for their feast. Perchance, for aught I know, thou art about to squander those treasures that thou hast filched from the body of Menka-ra, those treasures stored against the need of Egypt, upon wanton revels which shall complete the shame of Egypt. By these things, then, I know that thou art forsworn, and I, who, loving thee, believed thee, tricked; and by this, also, that thou who didst but yesternight swear to wed me, dost to-day cover me with taunts, and even before that Roman put me to an open shame!"

"To wed thee? and I did swear to wed thee? Well, and what is marriage? Is it the union of the heart, that bond beautiful as gossamer and than gossamer more light, which binds soul to soul as through the dreamy night of passion they float, a bond to be, perchance, melted in the dews of dawn? Or is it the iron link of enforced, unchanging union whereby if sinks the one the other must be dragged beneath the sea of circumstance, there, like a punished slave, to perish of unavoidable corruption?" Marriage! I to marry! I to forget freedom and court the worst slavery of our sex, which, by the selfish will of man, the stronger, doth still bind us to a bed grown hateful, and enforce a service that love mayhap no longer hallows! Of what use, then, to be a Queen if thereby I may not escape the evil of the meanly born? Mark thou, Harmachis: woman being grown hath two ills to fear—death and marriage; and of these twain is marriage the more vile: for in death we may find rest, but in marriage, should it fail us, we must find hell. Nay, being above the breath of common slander that enviously would blast those who of true virtue will not consent to stretch affection's bonds, I love, Harmachis; but I marry not!"

"And yesternight thou didst swear that thou wouldst wed me, and call me to thy side before the face of Egypt!"

"And yesternight the red ring round the moon did mark the coming of the storm, and yet the day is fair! But who knows that the tempest may not break to-morrow? Who knows that I have not chosen the easier path to save Egypt from the Roman? Who knows, Harmachis, that thou shalt not still call me 'wife'?"

Then no longer could I bear her falsehood, for I saw that she but played with me. And so I spoke that which was in my heart.

"Cleopatra," I cried, "thou didst swear to protect Egypt and thou art about to betray Egypt to the Roman! Thou didst swear to use the treasures that I revealed to thee for the service of Egypt, and thou art about to use them to be her means of shame—to fashion them as fetters for her wrists! Thou didst swear to wed me, who loved thee, and for thee gave all, and thou dost mock me and reject me! Therefore I say—with the voice of the dread Gods I say it!—that on thee shall fall the curse of Menka-ra, whom thou hast robbed indeed! Let me go hence and work out my doom! Let me go, O thou fair Shame! thou living Lie! whom I have loved to my doom, and who hast brought upon me the last curse of doom! Let me hide myself and see thy face no more!"

She rose in her wrath, and terrible she was to see.

"Let thee go to stir up evil against me! Nay, Harmachis, thou shalt not go to build new plots against my throne! I say to thee that thou, too, shalt come to visit Antony in Cilicia,

and there, perchance, I will let thee go!" And ere I could answer, she had struck upon the silver gong that hung nigh to where she was.

Ere its rich echo had died away, there entered, from one door, Charmion and the waiting-women; and from the other, a file of guards—four of them of the Queen's body-guard, mighty men, with winged helmets and long fair hair.

"Seize that traitor!" cried Cleopatra, pointing to me. The captain of the guard—it was Brennus—saluted and came towards me with drawn sword.

But I, being mad and desperate, and little caring if they slew me, flew straight at his throat, and dealt him such a heavy blow that the great man fell headlong, and his armour clashed upon the marble floor. And as he fell I seized his sword and targe, and, meeting the next, who rushed on me with a shout, caught his blow upon the shield, and in answer smote with all my strength. The sword fell where the neck is set into the shoulder and shearing through the joints of his harness slew him, so that his knees were loosened and he sank down dead. And the third, as he came, I caught upon the point of my sword before he could strike, and it pierced him and he died. Then the last rushed on me with a cry of "Taranis!" and I, too, rushed on him, for my blood was aflame. And the women shrieked—only Cleopatra said naught, but stood and watched the unequal fray. We met, and I struck with all my strength, and a mighty blow it was, for the sword shore through the iron shield and shattered there, leaving me weaponless. With a shout of triumph the guard swung upon his sword and smote down upon my head, but with my shield I caught the blow. Again he smote, and again I parried; but when a third time he raised his sword I saw this might not endure, so with a cry I hurled my buckler at his face. Glancing from his shield it struck him on the breast and staggered him. Then, before he could gain his balance, I rushed in beneath his guard and gripped him round the middle. For a full minute the tall man and I struggled furiously, and then, so great was my strength in those days, I lifted him like a toy and dashed him down upon the marble floor in such fashion that his bones were shattered so that he spake no more. But I could not save myself and fell upon him, and as I fell the Captain Brennus, whom I had smitten to earth with my fist, having once more found his sense, came up behind me and smote me sore upon the head and shoulders with the sword of one of those whom I had slain. But I being on the ground, the blow fell not with all its weight, also my thick hair and brodered cap broke its force; and thus it came to pass that, though sore wounded, the life was yet whole in me. But no more could I struggle.

Then the cowardly eunuchs, who had gathered at the sound of blows and stood huddled together like a herd of cattle, seeing that I was spent, threw themselves upon me, and would have slain me with their knives. But Brennus, now that I was down, would strike no more, but stood waiting. And the eunuchs had surely slain me, for Cleopatra stood like one who watches in a dream and made no sign. Already was my head dragged back, and their knife-points at my throat, when Charmion, rushing forward, threw herself upon me and, calling them "Dogs!" desperately thrust her body before them in such fashion that smite they could not. Now Brennus, with an oath, seized first one and then another and cast them from me.

"Spare his life, Queen!" he cried in his barbarous Latin. "By Jupiter, he is a brave man! Myself felled like an ox in the shambles, and three of my boys finished by a man without armour and taken unawares! I grudge them not to such a man! A boon, Queen! Spare his life, and give him to me!"

"Aye, spare him! spare him!" cried Charmion, white and trembling.

Cleopatra drew near and looked upon the dead and him who lay dying as I had dashed him to the ground, and on me, her lover of two days gone, whose head rested now on Charmion's white robes.

I met the Queen's glance—"Spare not!" I gasped; "*ve victis!*" Then a flush gathered on her brow—methinks it was a flush of shame!

"Dost love this man at heart, Charmion," she said with a little laugh, "that thou thrustest thy tender body 'twixt him and the knives of these sexless hounds?" and she cast a look of scorn upon the eunuchs.

"Nay!" answered the girl, fiercely. "But I cannot stand by to see a brave man murdered by such as these."

"Aye!" said Cleopatra, "he is a brave man and gallantly he fought: never have I seen so fierce a fight even in the games at Rome! Well, I spare his life; though 'tis weak of me—womanish weak. Take him to his own chamber and guard him there till he is healed or—dead."

And then my brain reeled, a great sickness seized upon me, and I sank into the nothingness of swoon.

Dreams, dreams, dreams! without end and ever-changing, as for years and years I seemed to toss upon a sea of agony. And through them a vision of a dark-eyed woman's tender face and the touch of a white hand soothing me to rest. Visions, too, of a Royal countenance bending at times over my rocking bed—a countenance that I could not grasp, but whose beauty flowed through my fevered veins and was a part of me—Visions of childhood and of the Temple towers of Abouthis, and of the white-haired Amenemhat, my father—aye! and an ever-present vision of that dread hall in Amentit, and of the small altar and the Spirits clad in flame! There I seemed to wander everlastingly, calling on the Holy Mother, whose memory I could not grasp; calling ever and in vain! For no cloud descended upon the altar, only from time to time the great voice pealed aloud: "Strike out the name of Harmachis, child of Earth, from the living Book of Her, who Was and Is and Shall Be! *Lost! lost! lost!*"

And then another voice would answer:

"Not yet! not yet! Repentance is at hand; strike not out the name of Harmachis, child of Earth, from the living Book of Her, who Was and Is and Shall Be! By suffering may sin be wiped away!"

I woke to find myself in my own chamber in the tower of the palace. So weak was I that I scarce could lift my hand, and life seemed but to flutter in my breast as flutters a dying dove. I could not turn my head; I could not stir; yet in my heart there was a sense of rest and of dark trouble done. The light hurt my eyes: I shut them; and as I shut them, heard the sweep of a woman's robes upon the stair, and a swift, light step that well I knew. It was that of Cleopatra!

She entered, and her footfall drew nigh. I felt her come! Every pulse of my poor frame beat an answer to her footfall, and all my mighty love and hate rose from the darkness of my deathlike sleep and rent me in their struggle! She leaned over me: her ambrosial breath played upon my face: I could hear the beating of her heart! Lower she leaned, till at last her lips touched me softly on the brow. "Poor Man!" I heard her murmur. "Poor, weak, dying Man! Fate hath been hard to thee! Too good wert thou to be the sport of such a one as I—the pawn that I must move in my play of policy! Ah! Harmachis! thou shouldst have ruled the game!

They could give thee learning, those plotting priests; but knowledge of mankind they could not give thee, nor fence thee 'gainst the march of Nature's law. And thou didst love me with all thy heart—ah! well I know it! Manlike, thou didst love the eyes that, as a pirate's lights, beckoned thee to shipwrecked ruin, and didst hang doing on the lips that lied thy heart away and called thee 'slave'! Well; the game was fair, for thou wouldst have slain me: and yet I grieve! So thou dost die? and this is my farewell to thee! Never may we meet again on earth; and, perchance, 'tis well: for who knows, when my hour of tenderness is past, how I might deal with thee, didst thou live? Thou dost die, they say—those learned, long-faced fools, who, if they let thee die, shall pay the price! And where, then, shall we meet again when my last throw is thrown? We shall be equal there, in the kingdom that Osiris rules. A little time, a few years—perchance to-morrow, and we shall meet; then, knowing all I am, how wilt thou greet me there? Nay, here, as there, still must thou love me: for injuries cannot touch the immortality of such a love as thine! Contempt alone can, like acid, eat away the strong love of noble hearts and reveal the pitiful truth in its poor nakedness. Still must thou love me, Harmachis; for, whatever my sins, yet am I great and set above thy scorn. Would that I could have loved thee as thou lovest me! Almost did I so when thou slewest those guards; and yet—not quite.

"Oh, what a fenced city is my heart, that none can take it, and, e'en when I throw wide its doors, no man may win its citadel! Oh, to put away this loneliness and lose me in another's soul! Oh, for a year, a month, an hour to quite forget policy, peoples, and my pomp of place, and be but a loving woman! Harmachis, fare thee well! Go join great Julius whom thine art called up from death before me, and take Egypt's greetings to him. Ah! well I fooled thee; and I fooled Caesar—perchance before 'tis done fate will find me, and myself I shall be fooled! Harmachis, fare thee well!"

She turned to go, and as she turned I heard the sweep of another dress and the light fall of another woman's foot.

"Ah! 'tis thou, Charmion. Well, for all thy watching the man dies."

"Aye," she answered, in a voice thick with grief. "Aye, O Queen, so say the physicians. Forty hours hath he been in stupor so deep that at times his breath could hardly lift this tiny feather's weight, and scarce could my ear, placed against his breast, take notice of the rising of his heart. For ten long days I now have watched him, watched him day and night, till mine eyes stare wide with want of sleep, and for faintness scarce can I keep myself from falling. And of all my labour this is the end! The coward blow of that accursed Brennus hath done its work, and Harmachis dies!"

"Love counts not its labour, Charmion, nor can it weigh its tenderness in the scale of purchase. That which it hath it gives, and craves for more to give and give, till the soul's infinity be drained. Dear to thy heart are these heavy nights of watching; sweet to thy weary eyes is that sad sight of strength brought so low that it hangs upon thy weakness like a babe unto its mother's breast! For, Charmion, thou dost love this man who loves not thee, and now that he is helpless thou canst pour thy passion forth o'er the unanswering darkness of his soul, and cheat thyself with dreams of what 'yet might be!'"

"I love him not, as thou hast proof, O Queen! How can I love one who would have slain thee, who art as my heart's sister? 'Tis for pity that I nurse him."

She laughed a little as she answered, "Pity is love's own twin. Wondrous wayward are the paths of woman's love, and thou hast shown thine strangely, that I know. But the more high the love, the more deep the gulf whereinto it can fall—aye, and thence soar again to heaven, once more to fall! Poor woman! thou art thy passions' plaything: now tender as the morning sky, and now, when jealousy grips thy heart, more cruel than the sea. Well, thus are we made. Soon, after all this troubling, naught will be left thee but tears, remorse, and memory."

And she went forth. (To be continued.)

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the Illustrated London Almanack.)

The Moon will be near Mars during the evening of the 1st. She is very near Saturn on the 7th, being a little to the right of the planet till 9h p.m. The nearest approach will be about 10h p.m., when the planet will be a little south of the Moon, and after this the planet will be to the right of the Moon. She is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 18th; the nearest approach will be about 3h a.m. She is near Venus on the morning of the 26th, being to the right of the planet; and she will be some distance to the left of the planet on the morning of the 27th. She is near Mars on the 30th, but the Moon is only one day old; and she is near Mercury on the 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 8th	at 43 minutes	after 6h in the morning.
Full Moon	" 15th	" 42 "	" 6 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 21st	" 53 "	" 9 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 29th	" 20 "	" 5 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the earth on the afternoon of the 3rd, nearest to it on the morning of the 16th, and most distant again on the morning of the 31st.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 8h 33m p.m., or 1h 7m after sunset; on the 9th at 9h 13m p.m., or 1h 39m after the Sun; on the 14th at 9h 43m p.m., or 2h 2m after the Sun; on the 19th at 10h 1m p.m., or 2h 13m after sunset; on the 24th at 10h 4m p.m., or 2h 9m after sunset; and on the 29th at 9h 58m p.m., or 1h 57m after sunset. He is in perihelion on the 1st, near Mars on the 5th, at his greatest eastern elongation (22 deg. 44 min.) on the 24th, and near the Moon on the 31st.

Venus sets on the 1st at 7h 39m p.m., or 18 minutes after sunset; on the 2nd at 7h 31m p.m., or 8 minutes after sunset. She rises on the 11th at 3h 23m a.m., or 54 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 2h 55m a.m., or 1h 8m before sunrise; and on the 31st at 2h 29m a.m., or 1h 23m before sunrise. She is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 1st, in descending node on the 22nd, and near the Moon on the 26th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h 35m p.m.; on the 10th at 8h 37m p.m., or 1h 2m after sunset; on the 20th at 8h 35m p.m., or 46 minutes after the Sun; and on the 30th at 8h 32m p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 30th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 11h 58m p.m., on the 10th at 11h 22m p.m., on the 20th at 10h 40m p.m., and on the 30th at 9h 57m p.m. He is on the meridian, or due south, on the 1st at 3h 59m a.m., on the 10th at 3h 22m a.m., on the 20th at 2h 40m a.m., and on the 30th at 1h 53m a.m. He sets after sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

Saturn souths in daylight. He sets on the 2nd at 2h 3m a.m., on the 12th at 1h 27m a.m., on the 22nd at 0h 49m a.m., and on the 31st at 0h 15m a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 4th, and near the Moon on the 7th.

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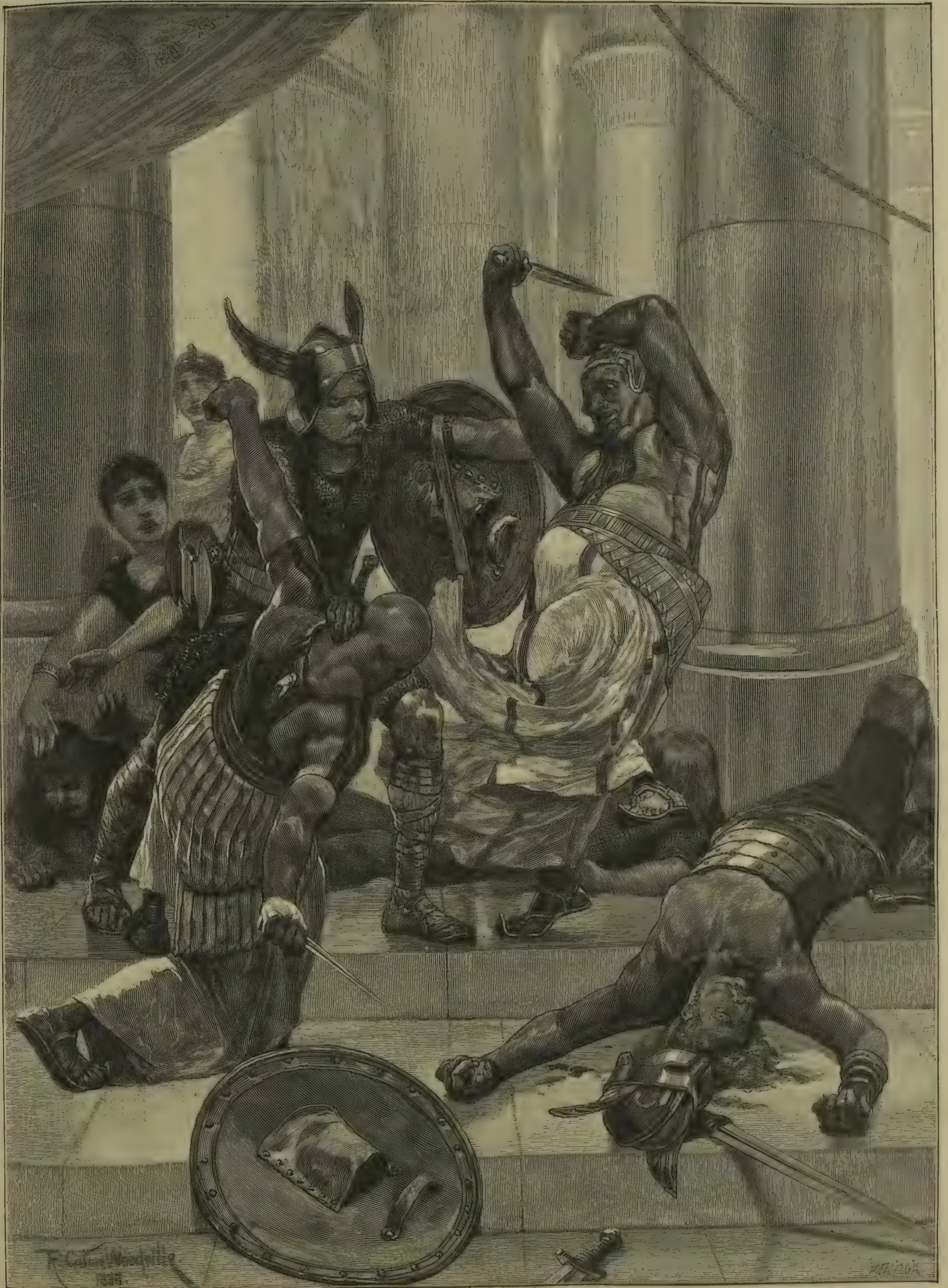
Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque, crossed "The Union Bank of London"; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to INGRAM BROTHERS, of 198, Strand, London.

* Referring to the Roman custom of chaining a living felon to the corpse of one already dead.—Ed.



A PRINCESS OF CYPRUS.

BY N. SICHEL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY F. HANFSTAENGL, MUNICH.



DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

Brennus, with an oath, seized first one and then another and cast them from me.

"CLEOPATRA."—BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

NEW BOOKS.

Napoleon at St. Helena. By Barry Edward O'Meara, his late Surgeon. Two vols. (R. Bentley and Son).—Everybody knows that this is not a "new book" in the sense of recent authorship; but it is a fine new edition of a book that was very famous sixty-six years ago. The prisoner of St. Helena, the defeated warrior and dethroned conqueror whose final overthrow at Waterloo, *sic semper tyrannis!* had given peace to Europe, died of a painful disease on May 5, 1821. O'Meara, who had been dismissed by Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of the lone island, in July, 1818, published this book, at first called "Napoleon in Exile," in July, 1822. Sir Hudson Lowe, having then quitted St. Helena, attempted to bring an action for libel; but nothing came of his complaint, except that the Admiralty refused O'Meara an office which he had been promised. The exposure, however, of the Governor's harsh, injudicious, and ungentlemanly treatment of the deposed Emperor became a national and European scandal. Without affecting any romantic sympathy for Napoleon, who was himself utterly devoid of gentlemanly feeling, as he showed in his behaviour to the Queen of Prussia and other Royal and noble ladies, and in the savage rudeness of his manners, as Emperor, to all who would not cringe before him, we must always regret, as Englishmen, that the chivalrous traditions of courtesy to a captive foe, bequeathed from the example of Edward III. and the Black Prince, were not better observed in his case. Much petty annoyance was meanly inflicted on "General Bonaparte," as Sir Hudson Lowe insisted on calling him; and the sulky, peevish ill-temper which it provoked, in a man of such enormous egotistic pride, must have been injurious to his health, though it could hardly engender the fatal cancer of the stomach. It was necessary to guard against chances and plots of escape; no one could ever trust his word of honour; but civility would have cost nothing. Sir Hudson Lowe wanted sense, and the Ministry in England at that time had none to spare. The intelligent and good-natured Irish naval surgeon, whom Napoleon met on board H.M.S. Bellerophon and invited to be his medical attendant, was his daily companion at Longwood during nearly three years. Napoleon's conversation, apart from the discussion of petty household grievances and personal squabbles, was sure to be interesting when he had so good a listener; and O'Meara's reports of it, in his well-kept journal, are of much biographical value. But in appreciating either the truthfulness of Napoleon's personal reminiscences, or the justice and wisdom of his opinions, the reader who considers him to have been the author of huge mistakes, and of heinous misdeeds, will be inclined to make large deductions. Of course, he was or had been a great man, who had done great things. He knew a good deal about the kind of war that could be carried on with a French army in the circumstances of his time, and a good deal about the practice of diplomatic perfidy, and bullying despotism at home and abroad. In these capacities, uniting the genius of the Macedonian Philip with that of his son Alexander, we believe Napoleon to have been the greatest master of the modern world; but his sagacity was chiefly shown in discerning the weakness of his Continental opponents, their mutual treachery, and their distracted counsels. This is a very winning faculty in playing a short rubber, but does not attain the highest degree of statesmanship, or even that far-sighted calculation of military resources and expedients by which conquests are not only achieved but preserved. On other topics of which he was often ready to talk in his enforced retirement, social life, philosophy, and religion, the judgments and sentiments of Napoleon, usually expressed with great vivacity and in a peremptory style, were seldom worth much except as symptoms of his peculiar mental habit. Those here recorded are familiar to all who have already studied his biography, and will entertain the reader of these two volumes, which are carefully edited, with sufficient notes, appendix, and index, and are furnished with several portraits of Napoleon, and with views of Longwood and other scenes, in St. Helena. Two of the portraits are extremely queer; the hero of a hundred fights, grown fat and puffy to deformity, became a ridiculous figure. One portrait, which is coloured, might be taken for a gross caricature; but its evidence to the reality is supported by another, a drawing by Horace Vernet. If ever a candle, once brilliantly burning, went out in snuff and tallow, such was the end of the insolent Corsican soldier who half enslaved the world.

Through England on a Side-Saddle, in the Time of William and Mary. Being the Diary of Celia Fiennes, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Griffiths (Field and Tuer).—Englishwomen of good birth in the seventeenth century, if they lived not at Court but in their honest country homes, were often, as some of our ladies are now, brave and active women, high-spirited and courageous, while blameless in demeanour, and robust enough to indulge an intelligent curiosity in long journeys on horseback. Mistress Celia Fiennes, daughter of the notable Parliamentary officer, Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, in several years before and after 1695, rode all over England, attended probably by her maid and her groom, sometimes visiting the rural mansions of her kinsfolk and acquaintance, at other times lodging in the best inns of the towns she wished to see. Though her spelling and grammar might not be correct even according to the standard literary practice of that period, she could write with substantial exactness, in a plain and simple descriptive style, like a continued stream of unaffected familiar talk, which makes a pleasant book. The lady to whom we are obliged for this publication, the Hon. Emily Griffiths, is daughter of the late Lord Saye and Sele, and traces her descent to an ancestry which was shared by Celia Fiennes, that of the second Baron and first Viscount, a great political leader of the Commonwealth. The reader who cares for the local antiquities of provincial England, and for old-fashioned habits and manners in domestic life, will find Celia Fiennes an instructive guide and an entertaining companion. She allows us to pass on with her, by many dusty or miry roads, fearless of bad weather, like the hardy travellers of that age, pacing hundreds of miles on a quiet hackney or palfrey, in several round tours, through Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall; or nearer London, in Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent; in the Midlands, in the Eastern Counties, in the Severn Valley, on to Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham; everywhere inspecting great houses, noble parks, cathedrals and fine churches, markets, trades and industries, town guilds and customs, memorials of history, the hills, woods, rivers, and sea-coasts of our country, the state of husbandry, the shipping and fishing ports, all that a tourist can see. Anyone who happens in youth to have resided in one of the old towns, in the West of England for instance, which still within his remembrance possessed some remains of their condition in the early part of the last century—such as the great serge and woollen manufacture that flourished in and around Exeter—may have these reminiscences agreeably fortified by the testimony of Celia Fiennes to similar incidents existing there a hundred years before. At Exeter she observes that "the whole town and country is employed, for at least twenty miles round, in spinning, weaving, dressing and scouring, fulling and drying of the serges; it turns the most money in

a week of anything in England." The serges were conveyed by ships from Topsham, the port of the Exe, to London. In her northern tour, this lady admired Manchester as a neat town, but she calls its rivers the "Shark" and the "Uvall," instead of Irk and Irwell. Blackstone Edge, the hill range dividing Lancashire from Yorkshire, appeared to her so formidable with its "dismal vast precipices," as to put her in mind of the Alps. She thought Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as it then lay "in a bottom very low," was a very noble town; "it most resembles London of any place in England." The coal was brought from the pits to Newcastle, as she saw, by "abundance of little carriages with a yoke of oxen and a pair of horses together." In most parts of the country, we find, pack-horses were commonly employed for every kind of merchandise. The survey of England, in this entertaining volume, is tolerably complete; it includes some account of London, with the Lord Mayor's Show, and of Westminster, with the ceremonies of a Royal Coronation, and those of the funeral of Queen Mary.

A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago. Selections from the Letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne (Chapman and Hall).—The introduction, by Mr. Clarence Cook, of New York State, informs us that the writer of these artless, entertaining, and agreeable letters to her own family, who was Miss Eliza Southgate, married Mr. Walter Bowne in 1803, being then in the twentieth year of her age, and died six years afterwards, much beloved and lamented by her friends. Across the space of eighty years since her death, even we in England, who never heard of her till now, can read with sympathetic esteem the bright young woman's observations on the scenes of domestic and social life that were just opening to her view, as a sprightly school-girl, from 1797; as an educated and accomplished young lady of good connections visiting her acquaintance and staying at places of fashionable resort; and as a happy young wife and mother, too soon removed from those who held her dear. The manners and ideas of the best New England society, in the age following the American Revolution, preserved many characteristics of provincial towns in our own country; and there is a home-like air, to our traditional or inherited habits of mind, in Eliza's anecdotes and reflections at Scarborough, Portland, and Topsham, in the State of Maine; at Boston and Salem, in Massachusetts; even at New York, Albany, and the favourite watering-places, Ballston Springs and Saratoga. Household rules and feminine customs were not much altered by the political independence of the United States, though in some trivial matters they had probably always differed, in the American colonies, from the practice in England. We recognise the pure and sound English moral basis of Miss Southgate's education and of her sentiments; it is with the greater confidence that her pleasing letters may be recommended. They express, without any affectation beyond that which seems the natural veil of feeling at a certain stage of youthful maidenhood, the fresh thoughts and fancies of a good and clever girl, abounding in all wholesome affections; and this is charming company to most people, all over the world.

Field and Hedgerow: The Last Essays of Richard Jefferies. Collected by his Widow (Longmans).—In the touching, deeply interesting biographical memoir of the deceased author, written as a labour of love by Mr. Walter Besant, which we noticed a few months ago, full justice was done, from a critical point of view, to his unequalled genius for describing, not merely the aspects and incidents of rural nature, as he had minutely observed them in the south and west of England, but also the ideal and imaginative suggestions they yield to poetic contemplation. Mrs. Jefferies, by gathering in one volume some twenty or thirty of the remaining short pieces contributed by her late husband to different periodicals, and not included in former volumes of his works, has made a valuable addition to our permanent literary treasures. They are prose writings, of a style not surpassed by the best English authors in the qualities of condensed nervous force, plainness, and exactness, with a subtle harmony of the sentences which is not artificial, but is the self-grown vesture or body of his brooding thought. Yet we do not hesitate to pronounce some of these essays, in their unrheterical simplicity, compositions of true poetic grace and power. They are not inferior to the finest passages of Wordsworth's "Excursion," or Thomson's "Seasons," in the faculty of imaginative insight which, ranging far and near among natural objects, penetrates the heart of organic life in the animal and vegetable forms, and while it surveys the correspondences of elemental action, and of the processes ever sustaining, transforming, and renewing the diverse kinds of vital growth, is inspired with a poet's glowing enthusiasm for the genial order of creation. Jefferies could find and feel all this marvellous completeness of Nature's workings in the simplest field-flower, blade of grass or corn, or hedge-row weed; in every plant, and in every beast, bird, or insect; in the effects of sun, wind, and rain; in the earth-mould, the flowing water, the cloud that traverses the sky. To read, at leisure and with thoughtful attention, his pictured studies of "The Country-side in Sussex," "The Time of Year," "April Insects," "Hours of Spring," "The Makers of Summer," "Walks in the Wheat-fields," and others in this collection, is to learn a great deal of what Wordsworth called wisdom; and of which not Wordsworth himself was a better teacher.

The choice cellar of wines which belonged to the late Sir Charles Du Cane has been sold by Messrs. Christie. Pale sherry of 1818 brought 80s. per dozen; Madeira of 1816, 118s. per dozen; port bottled in 1854, 128s. per dozen; and Château Lafite, 160s.

The competition at the Royal Academy of Music for the Llewelyn Thomas prize took place on April 15. There were thirteen candidates, and the prize was awarded to Lizzie Neal. The competition for the Evill prize was also held; there were nine candidates, and the prize was awarded to David Hughes.

At Willis's Rooms on April 15 the eighteenth annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society was presided over by the Earl of Aberdeen, the chief object of which is ministering to British people in India. It was stated that the expenditure has this year exceeded the income, which amounted to £1854.

A conference of working ladies was recently held, at Belgrave-mansions, Grosvenor-gardens—Miss Louisa Hubbard in the chair—to consider the desirability of opening in the metropolis a "Court" of the United Sisters' Friendly Society (Suffolk Unity), and to hear an address from the Rev. Frome Wilkinson, Rector of Kilvington, Notts, the president and founder of the Unity, which is worked upon a strictly-actuarial basis. At the close of the conference, Mr. Wilkinson, after the presentation of a formal petition, and at the request of the chair, declared the "Work and Leisure" Court of the United Sisters' Friendly Society open. The trustees are Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs and Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard. A provisional committee of management, including Miss L. M. Hubbard, Miss Sophia Beale, Miss Younghusband, Miss Elliot, and Miss Helen Blackburn, was also appointed. The object of this society is to extend to thrifty women the advantages hitherto enjoyed almost exclusively by men when laid aside by sickness.

LIFTS AND ELEVATORS.

The completion of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, a thousand feet high, was recently noticed; and the equipment of lifts for the ascent of this tower is a subject worthy of special consideration. While lifts are becoming familiar in daily use, there is something entirely novel in this apparatus. Everyone knows that ordinary lifts move in a vertical line in buildings, and in mines and other situations, where the problem is merely to furnish a power which will lift or lower a car, or a cage, with a certain maximum load, at a required speed. But there are inclines upon which lifts are used; that is to say, where the line of motion is not perpendicular, but at an angle with the perpendicular. This arrangement involves two actions, namely, that of the lift, properly speaking, and the railway. In each case, appliances are needed to secure the safety of passengers. The Eiffel Tower, however, is unique in this respect, that it involves a combination which has, so far as we can learn, never before been attempted. Under the circumstances, it was necessary to provide lifts of the suspended type. These—we are referring now to those going from the ground to the second floor—were to start from the ground at a given angle, to traverse a part of the required distance, then to pass through an arc having a small radius, and then to pass over another incline at an angle differing from the first. All this was to be done at high speed, and with a very large provision of power. We need not go into any technical discussion of the means which have been employed to accomplish this result. These will be examined by engineers, and no doubt will be observed by many visitors to Paris during the Exhibition.

It is well known to many that the development of lifts in America has been more rapid than in England, and to a much more advanced point. The first lifts were used simply for the conveyance of merchandise to the several floors of warehouses. As these were improved, safety appliances were invented by which they could be used for passengers without danger. The owners of buildings designed for offices had found that the lower floors could be let, while the upper floors remained vacant. In New York, where the improvement first took place, the effect of introducing the lifts was very marked. Not only were the upper floors let, but every advantage that could reasonably be expected was attained. It was seen that, with a perfect means of access to the upper floors without fatigue or labour, the upper floors became not only eligible for tenants, but they became really the best. Then higher rents were demanded and obtained, and it went on still further; uniform rents were demanded for all the floors above the second, and these were obtained. The development of the system has gone so far that office buildings are erected in New York ten storeys in height; and the upper floors not only let for as much as those lower, but even more; so that, for example, the tenth floor lets for a higher rental than the fifth.

This would be impossible, were it not for the perfect lift-service. At first, in New York, a building would be equipped with one lift; then it was found that the service was not sufficiently rapid, and two were employed, but they were fixed at different parts of the building. Later on, it was discovered that it was better to put them together, so that now large buildings have a number of lifts side by side, moving at high speed, and carrying large loads.

It is obvious that the results thus obtained could not have been realised with anything short of a perfect service. No one would take an office upon the upper floor of a high building, and pay a high rent for it, unless it were certain that he would be able to go up or down at any time in the day. Machinery which involved interruptions for frequent repairs would utterly fail of the object.

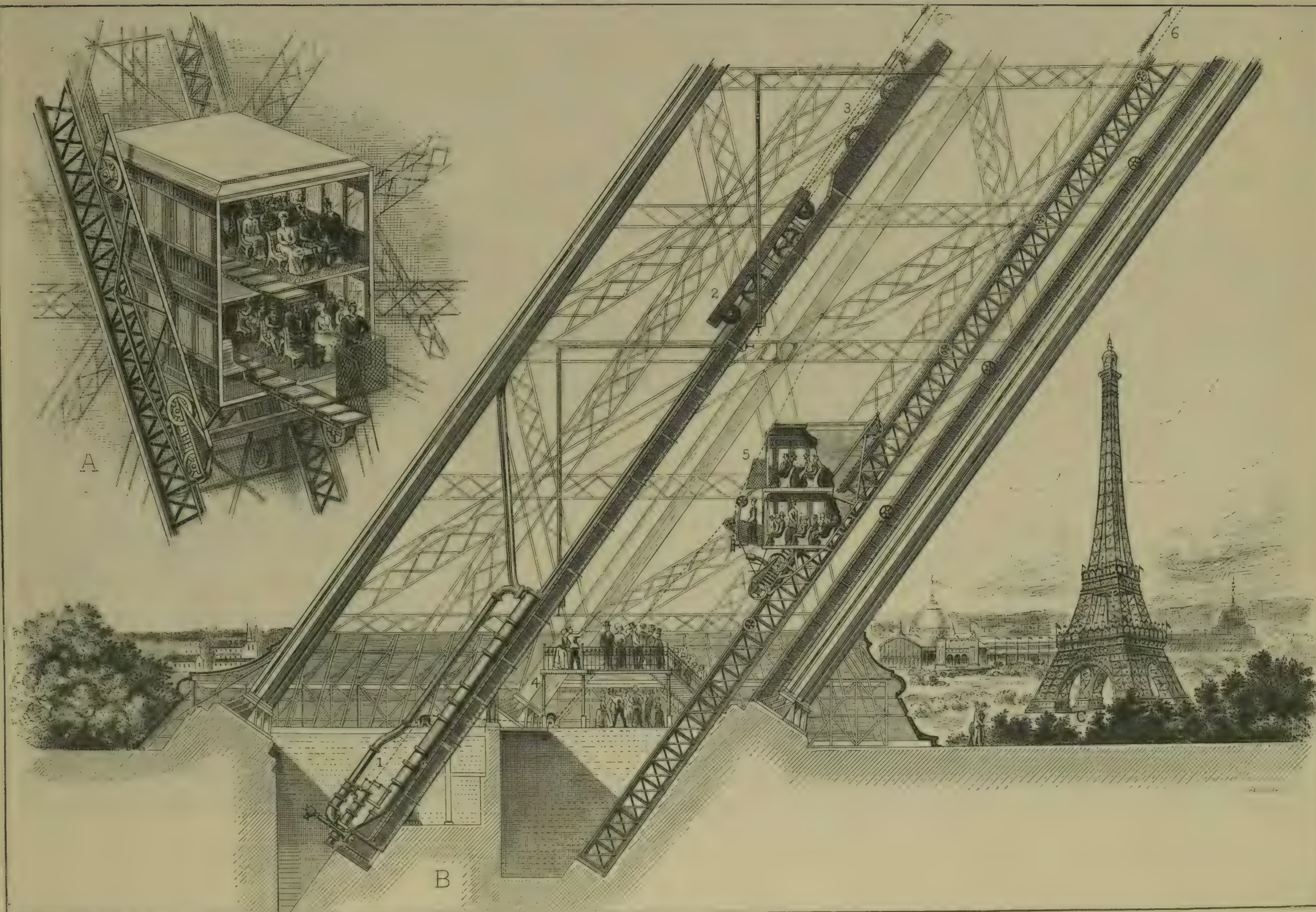
It has been said that the geographical features of New York have made this system necessary, and that it would not be so quickly adopted in London; but a little reflection will show that this opinion is not correct. It becomes needful that business shall be as much concentrated as possible—in other words, as little time as possible must be spent in going from one point to another. The more business can be concentrated, the larger is the amount of business that can be done by a person in a day. It is, therefore, observed that in London the same development is going on. With the improvement of lifts, their use is rapidly increasing, so that it already has become a common thing to find a lift in important office buildings in the City, and in residential mansions throughout the metropolis.

It is evident, however, that there will be further extensions of the system. We do not yet find groups of lifts in important office buildings in the City. In a few establishments there may be more than one elevator; but these are enough to show what will be done in the near future. When every office-building is so equipped that no tenant has to wait—and when there is an absolute certainty that, at any moment during the business hours of the day, the lift can be used, and that whenever the lift is wanted there will be no delay in having it—it will be found that the rentals of office-buildings can be greatly increased. We understand that in the City, while there are buildings in which all the floors are occupied, the owners have not yet reached the point of being able to receive for the upper floors the same rent as for the lower ones. It seems to us that this is an object to be gained. Owners must make the upper floors as good as the lower ones; there must be the same height of ceilings, the same quality of finish in the building, the same provisions for comfort and convenience, and a lift service so complete that every tenant may be assured of the ability to use the lift whenever it is wanted. The lift service must be silent, not liable to interruption, and the cost of working must be as low as possible. All these advantages being attained, the result may be in London that which it has been in New York, where the effect of a proper lift-service has been to increase the rental value of buildings—or in other words, the income to be derived from a piece of ground of a given area—from 40 to 200 per cent.

It must be remembered, however, that there are laws in London which limit the height of buildings, so that we cannot build to the same height as in New York; but there is no reason why we should not get the best results that are obtainable under the conditions existing in London.

Two members of the Melbourne Bicycle Club, Messrs. Bourston and Stokes, have reached Constantinople from Egypt, after travelling 4000 miles on bicycles, on their way to England. They will proceed to Italy, and thence continue their wheeling tour to the Channel. After visiting England, they will return homewards overland by a new route. They hope to complete the trip by the autumn of next year.

A portion of the library of Sir Thomas Thornhill, Bart., of Riddlesworth, was offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge at their auction-rooms on April 17. There was a large attendance, but prices at no time ruled high. The top price of the day was given for a fine copy of Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," for which the auctioneer asked £100; but which was knocked down for £50. A "History of Northumberland" fetched £40, a Dallaway's "History of the Western Division of Sussex," £38. A first edition of Dickens's "Master Humphrey's Clock," additionally illustrated by Gibson, was knocked down for £11; while a superb copy of "Æsop's Fables," illustrated by Bewick, brought only £20 5s.



A. View of Car for fifty passengers, with front removed, showing interior. B. General View of one leg of the Tower at the base, showing the actual incline. 1. Hydraulic cylinder. 2. Travelling multiplying pulleys. 3. Stationary multiplying pulleys. 4. Double landing-platform. 5. Car ascending, moving on trucks, at angle shown, to first storey, where, rounding a sharp curve, it continues on different angles to second storey, rising 420 ft. in one minute. 6. Cables lifting car. 6A. Same cables returning to cylinder. C. The Eiffel Tower, 1000 ft. high.

THE OTIS ELEVATOR IN THE EIFFEL TOWER OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR COMPANY, LONDON AND PARIS.



1. Spanish cathedral at Ciudad Vieja : the first Catholic church built in America.
2. Rocks with hieroglyphic inscriptions, near Lake Atitlan.

3. Prehistoric town in the Tierra del Peten, Yucatan frontier.
4. Ruins of temple in forest of Santa Lucia, Province of Esquilula.

5. Judges' seats, with zodiac signs, Province of Totonicapan.
6. Burial-ground near Mitla, with the Volcanoes de la Agua and del Fuego.

7. Sculptured stones on the tableland of La Vera Paz, Coban.
8. Spikes, or Wacgodines, in Soconusco.
9. Prehistoric cliff-dwellings on the shore of the Laguna de las Flores

ANTIQUARIAN SKETCHES IN GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICA.

ANTIQUITIES OF GUATEMALA.

We reviewed, some time ago, a book of travel, "Guatemala, the Land of the Quetzal," by Mr. W. T. Brigham, published in London by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, which gives a minute description of the territory, one of the Central American Spanish Republics, extending from the Atlantic coast, where its narrow limits separate British Honduras from the Republic of Honduras, nearly in the sixteenth degree of latitude north of the Equator, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, between Mexico and San Salvador. Guatemala, as an ancient native kingdom and as a Spanish colonial province, was of much larger dimensions. The origin of this barbarian monarchy is ascribed to a people called the Nahoas, some of whom came from the north, after founding the cities of Palenque and Tula, in Yucatan, which was then called Xibalbay, having received their civilisation from the mythical hero Votan. Their leader, who was also prophet and priest, wore for his symbolical head-dress the plumes of the rare bird "quetzal"; hence the title adopted by his successors. Many traditions and anecdotes of the national kingdom, which must have existed seven or eight centuries previously to the Spanish conquest, will be found in Mr. Brigham's work; and he gives an account of the ruined heathen temples, the carved or sculptured stone monuments, and the remains of once flourishing towns. Some of these are represented in our Illustrations, from photographs recently taken.

At the foot of the Volcano de la Agua lies the village of Ciudad Vieja, or "The Old City." It is the oldest settlement of purely Spanish foundation, and not grafted on an old Mexican or Mayal town, as was usually the rule with the conquerors. This city was founded by Pedro Alvarado, one of the most valiant lieutenants of Cortes. With pious zeal he laid the foundation-stone of the cathedral and watched the progress of the work. The style of architecture is that peculiar to the time and country. Thick walls and small doors and windows fitted it well for a kind of citadel, in case of retreat from a sudden attack made by the Indians.

In the graveyard close by the cathedral are a few stones with inscriptions in a tolerable good condition. Some of them bear the names of soldiers under Alvarado's command, who are mentioned in the Chronicle of Bernal Diaz as taking an active part in the defence of the palace at Mexico. Alvarado was sent to the south by Cortes. After his first settlement had been destroyed by an eruption from the Volcano de la Agua, the church being rent asunder and half covered with mud and ashes, he went a few miles farther east and founded the old city of Guatemala, which was overwhelmed, two centuries later, by a similar visitation.

Not far from the present capital of Guatemala, on the road to the site of the old city, and in a large plain, are numerous burial mounds, varying from eight to twenty-five and thirty yards in diameter. This must have been the burial-ground of the nobles and chiefs of the nation. Some researches have been made, and the diggings brought to light pottery, domestic utensils, some textile fabrics, and curiously wrought ornaments in gold. Urns have been found, but no skeletons, which leads to the belief that these people might have cremated their dead. On the high tableland of Coban, in the district of Vera Paz, is a long avenue, bordered on each side by stones, covered with representations of heathen gods and with intricate carvings of geometrical ornamentation; this avenue stretches for miles.

Close to the boundary line of the province of Colima, in Mexico, but within the dominion of Guatemala, lies an unexplored country called Soconusco, where the remains of entire cities are hidden in the forest. It is with the utmost pain and hardship that a man can reach these places. One of the most striking objects there is the War-goddess, a Sphinx-like image; but instead of the female head, it has a bat's, and a snake is biting the nose. In the dense tropical forest, it is strange to come suddenly on an image buried thousands of years, and hidden under the embrace of creepers, vines, and all the luxuriant growth of those regions. The ruins in the forests round Santa Lucia are most interesting, though not in so good a state of preservation as those on the higher tablelands of Guatemala. The image represented in one of our Illustrations resembles that found at Zinnacan, in Mexico. It has three heads, representing a kind of Trinity; and two of the heads are furnished with beards. There is a crumbling wall, with remnants of carving, at this place.

One of the prehistoric villages illustrated is close to the Laguna de las Flores, in the "Land of Peten," a region unexplored, inhabited by fierce tribes of Indians, whom rumour credits with having a slight taste for human flesh. The whole of the "Peten" is dotted with these abandoned villages; only a few Indians choosing them for their abode, as others prefer the mountain and forest for their home. It looks as if this part of Central America was the centre of the old civilisation. On the western shore of the lake of Peten we find the "cliff dwellings." In a natural cave of the steep cliff which falls abruptly in the lake, men made an abode which served as a secure retreat and shelter against the attack of their foes. The houses are mostly built of sun-dried brick. On the shore we find traces of lacustrine dwellings. But whence and when these people came, and whither they went, nobody will ever know.

The region around the Lake of Atitlan, in Guatemala, abounds with interesting ruins of Mayal origin. There are two basaltic rocks of conical shape, covered with hieroglyphics from top to bottom. Time and the elements have played havoc with the inscriptions near the summit, but the remainder is in a perfect condition. Farther on, on the slope towards the east, are remnants of a temple buried under ashes and scoræ from a volcano which is in close proximity. Two or three colossal heads are carved in the rock. Several monoliths, covered with carving, are strewn on the ground, and huge stones in the masonry are yet firmly joined together.

The Judges' Seats, confronting a stone with a zodiac carved on one side, on the opposite side a dog, and the two remaining sides covered with hieroglyphics, are already known to antiquarian research. The seats are hewn in the rock, and are partly visible. They must have formed a complete circle, of which the stone must have been the centre. It was either a kind of forum of justice, a senate chamber, or the interior of a temple.

At Rochester the polling for a representative in Parliament in the room of Colonel Hughes-Hallett terminated in the Hon. Knatchbull-Hugessen (R) being returned by 1655 votes, against 1580 polled for his opponent, Alderman Davies (C).

Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s Historical Cartoons, for the decoration of school-room walls, have received a valuable addition in the form of three coloured drawings representing "Cromwell Dissolving the Long Parliament," "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo," and "The Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey, June, 1887." The pictures measure 45 in. by 36 in., and are in a bold effective style. A little book is published with the series, giving an historical account of the cartoons, with outline drawings.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2342 received from L. V. R. (Acores), and J. W. (Natal); of No. 2343 from W. H. Hall and A. W. Lowe (Wilbraham, U.S.A.); of No. 2345 from Columbus and P. Wilkinson; of No. 2346 from Emil Frau, W. F. B. A. H. Mole, Columbus, Jack King (Dublin), R. H. Brooks, A. R. W. (New Borne), Clara Finch (Pau), John G. Grant, D. McCoy (Galway); of No. 2347 from W. F. B. F. Lorraine, A. H. Mole, Z. Ingold, T. Miller, G. J. Veale, Joseph T. Pullen, P. C. (The Hague), Jack King, A. R. W. H. R. K. (Hove), W. H. Reed (Liverpool), Charles Barnett, M. B. (West Cross), Columbus, and W. C. Sillar.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2348 received from D. McCoy, Emil Frau, F. Lorraine, W. F. B. (Brussels), A. H. Mole, Z. Ingold, W. R. Raillem, A. R. W. Matthew Bendrie (Liverpool), Columbus, Julia Short (Exeter), Sergt. F. Gordon, Jack King (Dublin), F. H. M. L. K. De Pries (Holland), Joseph T. Pullen, Mrs. Kelly (Lifton), Swyre, E. E. H. J. Stanley James, Bernard Reynolds, J. Hall, G. J. Veale, Howard, A. E. Casella (Paris), Martin, F. A. Newman, Dr. Goldsmith, H. S. B. (Shooter's-hill), H. Dornington, J. Coad, Dawn, T. C. D. C. H. B. S., J. Dixon, W. H. Jackson, Shidforth, Hereward, J. D. Tucker (Leeds), Fr. Fernando (Dublin), J. Desanges, Blair H. Cochrane, A. Casella, J. J. B. R. Worters (Canterbury), W. J. (Victoria), Edward Baylis, J. C. Tabor (Ashford), C. E. Perugini, H. J. Jenkins, Thomas Clow, G. Worrall, E. London, R. H. Brooks, F. G. Rowland, B. S. Ruby Rook, R. F. N. Banks, A. Becher (Alost), R. W. Tordire (Bath), G. M. A. B. A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), Charles Barnett, W. H. Reed (Liverpool), Rev. Winfield Cooper, J. T. W., W. Vernon Arnold, Jupiter Junior, O. G. Gibbs, A. P. Greenly, W. H. Hayton, T. Roberts, Dr. Walz (Heidelberg), P. Daly (Clapham), J. Whitaker, James Paul, T. G. (Ware), Dr. F. St., Nellie, and A. T. Holdsworth, M.D.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2347.—By F. HEALEY.

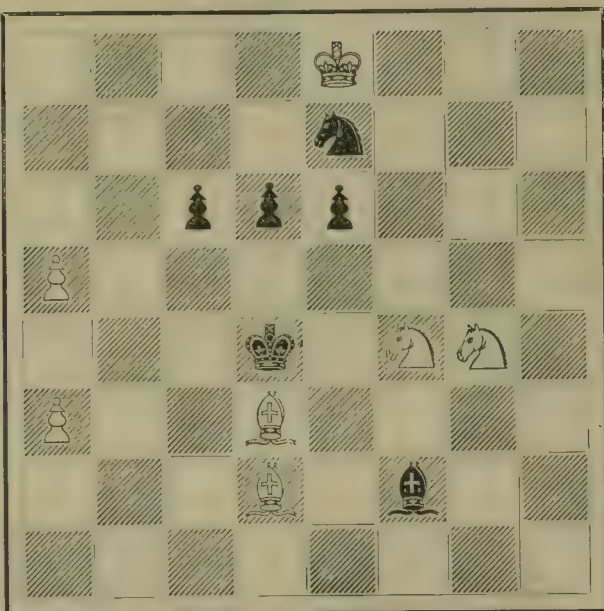
WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K 7th K moves
2. P to K 8th (a Bishop) K moves
3. B mates.

NOTE.—This problem admits of a second solution by 1. Kt to Q 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 2351.

By MRS. R. H. BIRKETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Interesting specimen of the Scotch Gambit between Messrs. G. W. LENNOX, of Cardiff, and G. B. FRASER, of Dundee. Notes by G. B. Fraser.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K to K 3rd Q to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. K takes P B to K 4th
5. B to K 3rd Q to K 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd K to K 2nd
7. Q to Q 2nd Castles

This appears to be quite as good as any of the other defences usually played.

8. Kt to Kt 5th B takes B
9. Q takes B P to Q 4th
10. Kt takes B P R to Q Kt sq

Mr. T. Mariott, of Nottingham, has, we believe, the credit of first introducing this line of play. It occurs in the correspondence match played, some years ago, between Nottingham and Derby.

11. Kt takes Q P
Condemned as hazardous by most authorities; but we confess it looks to us the best at White's command.

11. Kt takes Kt
12. P takes Kt Kt to Q Kt 5th

An ingenious rejoinder, first suggested by Herr Gottschall. It is obvious that White cannot capture the Knight without ruinous disadvantage.

13. Q to Q 2nd B to K Kt 5th

A novelty which seems greatly superior to the continuation recommended by Von Bardeleben and other analysts.

14. B to Q B 4th

The only other replies at the disposal of White are, apparently, P to R 3rd and B to Q Kt 5th. Suppose in the first case 14. P to R 3rd, then B takes P; 15. P takes B, Q takes P; 16. R to Kt sq, K takes B 7th (ch); 17. Q takes Kt, Q to K 6th (ch); 18. Q to K 2nd, Q takes R; 19. Kt to Q 2nd, K to R Kt sq; 20. Kt to K 4th, P to K B 4th, wins! In second place, 14. B to Q Kt 5th, K to R Kt sq (ch); 15. B takes R, R takes B (ch); 16. K to B sq, R to K 7th; 17. Q takes R (best), B takes Q (ch), and wins.

14. K to R Kt sq K to Kt sq (ch)
15. K to B sq P to Q Kt 4th
16. P takes Kt P takes B
17. Kt to Q B 3rd R takes Kt P
18. P to Q 6th R to Q sq
19. R to K sq Q to Kt sq
20. P to K R 3rd B to K B 4th
21. K to Kt sq B to Q 6th

This and the next two moves on the part of Black are unaccountably weak.

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. F.)

and permit White to equalise the game. Q takes P seems quite satisfactory.

22. P to Q Kt 3rd Q takes Q P
23. P takes P Q to K 4th
24. Q to K B 4th B takes P
25. R to K 5th Q to Q Kt 5th
26. K to R 2nd

Mr. Lennox has very skillfully recovered lost ground, and his game is now quite as good as his opponent's.

26. B to K 3rd
27. Q takes Q R takes Q
28. R to K 2nd K to B sq
29. R to Q sq R takes R
30. Kt takes R K to K 2nd
31. R to Q 2nd R to Q B 5th
32. P to K B 3rd P to Q R 3rd

An important preliminary to the contemplated assault on the Q R P.

33. K to Kt 3rd R to R 5th
34. Kt to Q B 3rd R to R 6th
35. R to B 2nd K to Q 3rd
36. K to B 2nd K to K 4th
37. K to K sq B to K B 4th

A fine move, which wins the Q R P by force.

38. R to K 2nd (ch)

If the R go to B sq instead of the text move, then Black wins neatly enough by B to Q 6th, so K to Q 2nd, K to Q 5 h. The Pawn must now be played, and after their moves are exhausted the Q R P falls, and with it the game.

38. Kt to Q sq K to Q 5th
39. R to Q 2nd (ch) K to K 4th
40. R to K 2nd (ch) K to B 3rd
41. Kt to K B 2nd R takes R P
42. Kt to K B 2nd B takes R
43. R takes R K to K 4th
44. K to Q 2nd B to Q B 5th
45. K to K 3rd P to Q R 4th
46. P to Kt 3rd B to K 4th
47. Kt to K 4th B to B 8th
48. Kt to Q 2nd B to Kt 4th
49. Kt to Kt 3rd P to Q 5th
50. Kt to Q 4th B to B 8th
51. P to R 4th K to Q 4th
52. Kt to B 2nd K to B 5th
53. K to Q 2nd K to Kt 6th
54. K to B sq P to R 6th
55. Kt to R sq (ch) K to B 6th
56. K to Kt sq B to B 5th
57. K to B sq B to Q 6th,

And White resigns

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

Game played between Messrs. SHOWALTER and BURILLE.

(Evans Gambit.)

(WHITE Mr. S.) (BLACK Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to R 4th
6. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to Q 4th
Known as Richardson's attack; but not altogether advantageous to White.

8. Kt takes P Kt takes K P
Correctly played, Kt takes Kt is in the interest of the enemy.

9. Q to R 5th Kt takes Kt

P to Q 4th gives here an excellent

(WHITE Mr. S.) (BLACK Mr. B.)
defence, and turns the game in the second player's favour.

10. P takes Kt P to Q B 3rd
11. Kt to Q 2nd Kt takes Kt

Simply playing his opponent's game, which is very ingeniously conceived.

12. B takes Kt B to Kt 3rd
13. B to Kt 5th Q to K sq

14. Q to R K sq
To prevent Q to K 5th presently. White's analysis of the position is remarkably sound, and the beautiful ending deserves the highest praise.

14. P to Q 4th
15. B to B 6th B to Q sq,
And White mates in four moves.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

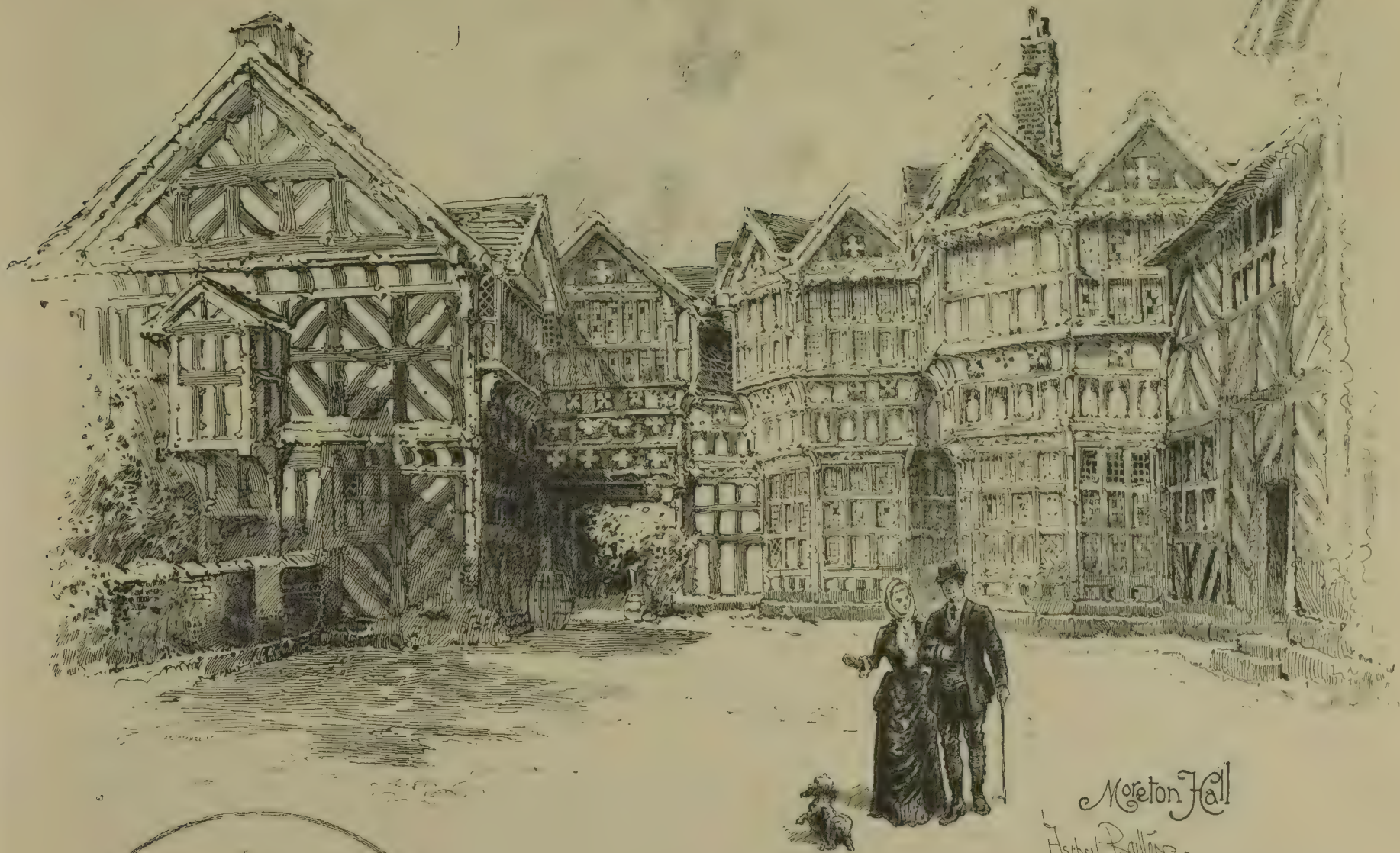
SOME MICROSCOPIC MUMMIES.

There is a strong temptation in this spring weather to anticipate the search for life in the pools. Eager naturalists are already on the *qui vive* for the annual crop of objects for the microscope, and, collecting-bottle in hand, are to be seen every fine day "grubbing" for specimens, as the onlookers name the quest. One is tempted to remark, however, that, to find interesting specimens, it is not necessary to go beyond one's own rain-water barrel, or the gutters of the house-roof. I have been reading anew to-day—incited thereto by the discovery of certain animalcules in some rain-water which had collected on my window-sill—the account of a remarkable discovery made by that worthy old Dutch naturalist, Leeuwenhoek, somewhere about the year 1702. He was a great authority on microscope-glasses in days when that instrument was in its infancy; and, as became an expert, was perpetually on the look-out for objects wherewith to test the powers of the lenses he had ground. So it happened that "on the 25th of August," to use Leeuwenhoek's own words, he "saw in a leaden gutter at the fore part of my house, for the length of about five feet and the breadth of seven inches, a settlement of rain-water which appeared of a red colour. . . . I took a drop of this water," he continues, "which I placed before the microscope, and in it I discovered a great number of animalcules, some of them red, and others of them green. The largest of these, viewed through the microscope, did not appear bigger than a large grain of sand to the naked eye; the size of the others was gradually less and less. They were, for the most part, of a round shape, and in the green ones the middle part of their bodies was of a yellowish colour. Their bodies seemed composed of particles of an oval shape. They were also provided with certain short and slender organs or limbs, which were protruded a little way out of their bodies, by means of which they caused a kind of circular motion and current in the water: when they were at rest and fixed themselves to the glass, they had the shape of a pear with a short stalk."

So far, quaint old Leeuwenhoek. What he saw in 1702 and discovered in that year, anyone may see and admire to-day. For the species of animalcule he described was the common "wheel-animalcule," or *Rotifer vulgaris*, as it is scientifically named. This animal forms a capital study for a young microscopist. As shown forth in our Illustration, its main features agree tolerably well with the description of the old Dutch naturalist. The "certain short and slender organs or limbs" which he noted as being "protruded a little way out of their bodies," and as causing currents in the water, were the so-called "wheels" from which the animalcules receive their familiar name. These "wheels" may be seen at the head of the animalcule, fringed with delicate lashes or *cilia*, of the delicacy of which no drawing can give any idea. The cilia are threads of living protoplasm, which on their own account keep up a perpetual vibratile motion, as in the Volvox we lately studied in these columns. It is this ciliary movement which, acting like so many oars, drives the animalcule hither and thither by rotary movement. But, all the same, it is not the wheels themselves which move. This is a mistake in observation commonly made by young observers. They fancy the wheels themselves rotate; whereas this appearance is produced by the cilia, each bending rapidly in its turn, and so quickly straightening and bending again, that the wheel appears itself to be in action. The wheels, as Leeuwenhoek tells us, can be withdrawn or protruded from the body; but it is their cilia which alone are active. The optical illusion here is similar to that whereby, when the stalks of wheat or corn bend beneath the force of the wind, we can wellnigh fancy that real moving waves pass over the surface of the field.

Hurrying through the water, then, we find our wheel-animalcules propelled by their ciliary lashes. As the mouth opens below the wheels, we can understand how particles of food are swept therein by the same action which serves for movement. Then, when the animalcule fixes itself, as Leeuwenhoek noticed, by its tail-pincers and still keeps its lashes in action, we may note how, like a steamer moored to the quay, but whose paddles continue to revolve, the animalcule's currents will act most forcibly in the way of food-getting. Our common rotifer is the type of a very large class of animalcules, many of which, like itself, are free-swimming in habits, while others build elaborate tubes as dwelling-places, and exhibit more of the stay-at-home philosophy than their roving neighbours. But that feature which most excites our interest in this curious class of wheel-bearing specks, is a certain wondrous power they possess of surviving and reviving after being exposed to conditions of hardship which would certainly extinguish the life and vitality of all higher animals, and indeed of many other animalcules. Old Leeuwenhoek was the first to bring this fact under notice, and numerous experiments have been made after his day by way of confirming his observations. He shall tell us his story, once again, in his own words:—

In October, 1702, he observes, he caused the dry débris of the house-gutters to be collected. About a teaspoonful was gathered and placed in his desk in paper. Then, "after the above-mentioned dry substance had been nearly twenty-one months in the paper, I put into a glass tube, of an inch diameter, the remainder of what I had by me, and poured upon it boiled rain-water after it was almost cold. . . . Some hours after, I discovered a few [animalcules] that had opened or unfolded their bodies, swimming through the water." On other occasions, having dried up his animalcules in a glass tube, Leeuwenhoek left them for a day or two in this desiccated state. He then "invited some gentlemen to come and partake of the agreeable spectacle with me—that is, to see how the said animalcula would divest themselves of their globular [i.e., their dried] figure, and swim about in the water." After satisfying themselves that the wheel-animalcules were really dried, some water was poured into the glass tube. "Then the gentlemen took the said tube into their hands, and viewing it one after the other through a microscope, they saw the animalcule, after the space of about half-an-hour, beginning to open and extend their bodies, and getting clear of the glass, to swim about the water, excepting only two of the largest of them, that stayed longer on the sides of the glass before they stretched out their bodies and swam away." Wheel-animalcules have similarly been revived which had been preserved dried for four years, and the late Dr. Carpenter dried and revived some specimens at least six times. Now, what has science to say to this drying and reviving of animals possessing delicate organs and structures? Almost nothing. We cannot even picture to ourselves the state or condition of the mummified wheel-animalcule. Water is an essential constituent of the bodies of every living thing. Do animalcules, then, store this essential part of their tissues despite the drying? or do they contrive to exist as realistic microscopic mummies, waiting for the return of the reviving fluid? Who can say? ANDREW WILSON.



"SO FAR! AND YET SO NEAR!"

The author of "Hudibras," who plied his humorous invention so effectively to cast ridicule on the Puritan preachers and their disciples under the Commonwealth, might have chosen the incident which our Artist has represented in a couple of drawings, for an illustration of the awkward simplicity of those zealous persons. Yet it was rather more his cue to flatter the fashionable opinion current at the Restoration, that they were mostly cunning rogues, particularly wide-awake to their own selfish and sectarian interests, and making a mere pretence of devout abstraction and of abstruse learning. The notable Squire of Hudibras, the casuistical sophist Ralpho, who is understood to be meant as a type of the "Independent" variety of Dissenters, was not at all the kind of man to walk unvarily over a narrow plank bridge, with his eyes fixed on his book. As for the donkeys of the period, they do not figure conspicuously in history; but there is little reason to suppose them very different from the English breed of the present day. There was a time, in the ancient world, certainly among Eastern nations, when the ass was not made a laughing-stock. The origin and progress of this device in comic or satirical art and literature, derived no doubt from vulgar sarcasm in talk, would be a topic worthy of scholarly investigation. So far as we are aware, it began with the Greeks of an age subsequent to Alexander's conquests in Asia. The ass is really not a silly

animal, and in the nature of the beast, or in his habits, there is no peculiarity which justifies making him the counterpart of a stupid man. But such conventional jokes, by long unquestioned usage, acquire a certain force over the risible ground of human susceptibilities. Artfully to liken any man to an ass, or to involve him in that species of association, is delightful fun all over modern Europe; to call him a horse, or an ox, is not so humorous and witty. Taking these symbols and current ideas as they are, however, the jest of "So far and yet so near," with its implied double meaning, is quite in harmony with popular notions. A bookish man, the "scholasticus" of antiquity, is likely to become an object of derision when he seems to read inordinately, at improper times, or in situations that are inconvenient. Let anyone who is so far astray from the ways of sanity try the experiment of reading as he walks along the Strand. The practice of studying in the fields or woods, during the bright and warm hours of a summer day, may be salutary for one whose rural retirement is shared with no companion, and whose tastes are not those of the naturalist or the sportsman. But it is obviously foolish to walk on, anywhere, without seeing what is before him; the ass was never so foolish as to do this; and we cannot wonder at the disaster that happens, entirely by the fault of the man.

The old parish church of Prestbury has lately received a beautiful memorial window. It consists of three lights, with tracery above, and represents "The Baptism of Christ." The window is in memory of Mr. Thomas Gardier Richmond, of Ford House, and has been executed, together with several other windows in the church, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

Mr. Registrar Giffard gave judgment on April 17 in the case of the bankruptcy of Mr. Borlase, ex-M.P. for St. Austell, and formerly Under-Secretary to the Local Government Board. He held that the charges of contracting debts without reasonable expectation of payment, and of unjustifiable extravagance in living, had been abundantly proved, and he suspended the bankrupt's discharge for three years from January, 1888.

Moreton Hall
H. R. R. R.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., lectured on this subject at Kensington Townhall, before the Kensington branch of the Imperial Federation League. The chair was taken by the president, Sir Rawson W. Rawson. There were also present Sir Frederick Young, Colonel P. R. Innes, Mr. Horne Payne, Q.C., Captain W. H. James, Mr. R. R. Dobell (of Canada), and Mr. Farmer (of Capetown).

In commencing his lecture, entitled "Our Empire as a Fighting Machine," Sir G. Baden-Powell briefly alluded to the origin of the Imperial Federation League, and to his connection with it. It was, he said, imperative at the present day that we and our colonies should organise ourselves for mutual defence, and he was sure that if we made ourselves into an efficient fighting machine the day would be distant when we should be called upon to defend our possessions or they to defend us. His experiences in the Colonies taught him some years ago two important facts. Firstly, that the colonists were quite as eager and as keen as we to organise for their own defence; and secondly, that in the great Indian Empire we had a splendid force outside our own small army, which would have to be taken into consideration by any foreign Power in the event of a war with Great Britain. He might briefly divide his subject into three interrogatories—"What are we trying to defend?" "What are we fighting against?" and "How are we going to succeed?" In the first place, we had to defend the territories occupied by the British race all over the world; then there were the communications between those territories to be safeguarded; and, thirdly, we had to remember the vast commercial traffic between the mother country and her dependencies. Our dangers lay chiefly in the direction of invasion by sea, as there were only two parts of our colonial possessions open to land attack—namely, India and Canada. In these directions he thought there was little cause for alarm. The Indian army was an admirably organised force, which, in his opinion, could hold its own against the best army in the world. Canada, too, had its regular troops, its militia, and its North-western police—a force of which any nation might be proud, and on which any nation might depend.

Turning, in conclusion, to the question of the best means of defence, the lecturer urged the value of timely organisation. One of the most important factors in Great Britain's naval supremacy was her coaling stations. We held now, or might soon hold, 80 per cent of the coaling stations all over the world. So long as we commanded the coal supply, we had very little to fear. Then there was an urgent necessity for more great arsenals, such as those of Bermuda, Malta, Sydney, and Capetown. We needed additional stores and fitting yards as head-quarters for our powerful naval squadrons. Unfortunately, our system of naval defence did not leave our fleet free to go to sea, nor was sufficient attention paid to coasting defence. As to the protection of our mercantile marine and our mail routes, we were unfortunately situated in being bound down by the Declaration of Paris, by the terms of which not one of our commercial vessels was able to strike a blow in self-defence. He would suggest that a convocation of the Powers should be held, and the Declaration reconsidered.

The Clothworkers' Company have sent £25 to the Curates' Augmentation Fund.

The annual sale of specimens of Scottish home industries, which previously has taken place in Scotland under the management of the Marchioness of Stafford, will this year be held in London. The Countess of Dudley has kindly lent Dudley House, Park-lane, for the occasion; and the sale will be held on July 3 and 4. The Marchioness of Stafford will manage the Sutherland home industries, and the rest of Scotland has been undertaken by the Countess of Rosebery.

MORETON HALL, CHESHIRE.

Cheshire is unrivalled for its quaint and picturesque old timbered manor-houses. One of the most interesting and best-preserved is that of Moreton, which dates back to the fifteenth century. It is surrounded by a square moat; on entering by the stone bridge which spans the moat on the south side, we find ourselves at the portal of an ancient gateway, which admits us to the courtyard. The buildings over this gateway are very lofty, and were probably used as sleeping-rooms, except the long gallery above, which has a continued range of bay windows on each side of it. The exterior of the dining-hall, with its huge bay windows, as seen from the courtyard, is one of the loveliest bits of architectural grouping. There is a curious inscription above these windows, setting forth that they were made by William Moreton, MDLIX. The arms and crests of the Moretons are also to be seen in the courtyard. As the house needed repairs, even in Elizabeth's time, when one of the large beams which supported the projecting upper gable of the front had to be replaced, we cannot be far wrong in believing that the hall was erected so long ago as Henry VIII.'s reign. It is well known that these moated houses, adorned with black and white diapers of timber and plaster, succeeded the ancient castellated residences; and many of them, in their turn, gave way to the Tudor and Elizabethan mansions. The east side of Moreton is the oldest part, and contains the chapel, the length of which, with the ante-chapel, is thirty feet. It is very low-ceiled and narrow. The chapel might be better cared for, the Bible texts being scarcely discernible. The old leaden lights of the windows are of exquisite design.

On April 17 the Liverpool landing-stage was rendered almost impassable with crowds of emigrants embarking on steamers for America. Seven vessels sailed, carrying over 6000 emigrants, including English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Italians, Norwegians, Russians, Polish Jews, and Hungarians. A number of English agricultural labourers sailed for South America in the Pacific Company's steamer. The leading Atlantic lines had extra steamers running, to meet the enormous emigration traffic.



"SO FAR"



"—AND YET SO NEAR."



THE LION ROCK, GUERNSEY.

AN ATLANTIC HOTEL.

The speed and comfort of ocean travel have been developed to a marvellous extent during recent years. Many living voyagers can remember when it was thought an achievement of science to cross the Atlantic in fifteen or sixteen days. It is only fifty years since the Great Western, the first ocean steam-ship, left Bristol for New York. Prior to that time, the passage under sail ranged from three weeks to three months, according to the direction and force of the wind. Extensive and constant tacking had to be employed, involving a zig-zag course, with much discomfort, and sometimes with actual privation and suffering. At a still earlier period the vessels that traversed the Atlantic were of not more than three or four hundred tons' burden. The historic Mayflower, which carried the Pilgrim Fathers to Plymouth Rock, in Massachusetts, in 1620, was no larger than a coasting-vessel of modern times. A voyage in such a ship, tossed like a cockle-shell on the mighty billows of the Atlantic, sometimes extending over a hundred days, and without any of the luxurious appliances which are now regarded as absolute necessities, must have been a sore trial of patience. It is not surprising that one such trip sufficed for most people, or that those who settled in America were commonly regarded as having gone to the uttermost parts of the earth.

All this is now changed. People think no more of crossing the Atlantic than the English Channel. Numbers of Englishmen visit America for business or for recreative travel. Many go to study social problems, or to see the working of the national institutions. The great Atlantic liners pursue their course with almost undeviating regularity. As a rule, the hour of arrival at the desired haven can be calculated. Considering the amount of traffic between the Old and New Worlds, and the proverbial uncertainty of the sea, accidents and delays are very few. It frequently happens that a passenger breakfasts in London on a Saturday, sails from Liverpool in the afternoon, and lands in New York on the evening of that day week, or early the next morning. The utmost precautions are taken to combine speed with safety. A vigilant and incessant outlook is kept night and day. The watch is doubled in hazy weather. Experienced officers are placed in charge. A rigorous, yet necessary, discipline is maintained in every department. The daily routine is discharged with a regularity that is almost automatic. Special precautions are taken against fire and wreck. Everything is done that foresight and experience can suggest, in order to ensure the safety of the precious vessel and its cargo, with the far more precious lives of its crew and passengers. These sometimes exceed the population of a large village. During the busy season, it is not unusual for one of the great ships of the principal lines to carry more than a thousand souls. Their varied and hourly wants are provided for in a manner that requires the exercise of much skill and enterprise. Failure is never heard of, and even the complaints sometimes made are usually found on investigation to be groundless.

Perhaps there is not much to choose between the more recent vessels of the various companies. The Arizona and the Alaska, of the Guion Line, were among the earliest to win the title of "the greyhounds of the Atlantic." Some of the great ships built for the White Star Line, such as the Britannic and the Republic, have deservedly won renown. The City of Rome, intended for the Inman Line, though a magnificent vessel, did not come up to the required speed. The City of New York, the latest ship of this class, is undergoing improvements in her machinery which, it is said, will render her the fastest vessel afloat. Some of the North German Lloyd steamers, calling at Southampton on their way from Bremen to New York, are superb in their construction and appointments, and are of great speed. The same may be said of several of the French Line, from Havre. It is rumoured that two ships are to be built on the Clyde which will surpass any that have yet been launched. How far the size and power can be increased without becoming unwieldy, and without lessening the rate of progress by having to carry too much dead-weight in the form of a huge hull and of massive machinery, remains to be seen.

Without disparagement to other companies, some details may be given of the twin-ships Etruria and Umbria, belonging to the Cunard Line. Each of them may be regarded as a gigantic floating hotel on the Atlantic. The tonnage, the machinery, the general arrangements and the performances of the two vessels are as nearly as possible alike, although the Umbria has the reputation of having made the shortest voyage on record, beating her companion ship by nearly two hours. The record now stands at six days, two hours and a half from West to East. It is needful, however, to recollect that the time is usually reckoned from Sandy Hook, where the pilot leaves, until Fastnet Lighthouse is sighted on the South-West Coast of Ireland. Some captains adopt slightly different methods of calculation, so that it is difficult to institute an exact and a fair comparison. Obviously, the proper mode of determining the duration of a voyage is to reckon from the precise time when steam is got up and the hawser is thrown off at the point of departure, until the time when Queenstown or Liverpool is actually reached, and the passengers are able to land.

Approaching the Etruria or the Umbria by the tender, the vast size and magnificent proportions are apparent. The extreme length, from bow to stern, is 550 ft. The part of the upper deck allotted to promenade is so extensive that seven times to and fro are equal to a mile. The saloon occupies the entire width of the ship, and can seat 330 persons at meals. In the height of the busy season, two sets of meals have to be served three times a day. One objection to the saloon is that it is somewhat too far forward, instead of being amidships. This involves an unpleasant motion when the sea is rough. Light is obtained not only through the port-holes, but by means of a large skylight, around which runs a spacious music-gallery, looking down into the saloon. Behind this are extensive corridors, conducting to what are called, somewhat pretentiously, the "state-rooms." Unostentatious landmen designate them "cabins." When four persons are packed into a narrow space, about six feet long, eight feet wide, and eight feet high, where they have to sleep on narrow shelves, it sounds grandiloquent to refer to it as a "state-room." Of course, some of these places are larger, and are designed for three persons or only for two. But the prices are much higher, and are virtually prohibitory to many.

Still, a sum of twelve to twenty guineas, according to the sleeping accommodation, is little enough to pay for a journey of more than three thousand miles, with meals of an ample and sumptuous order, such as are obtained in a first-class hotel. Exception might be taken to a system of fees that has come to prevail with the force of usage. No reasonable person would object to recompense a ship-steward for special services rendered. But some passengers are never ill, and require only such ordinary attention as is supposed to be provided for in their passage-money. Yet custom exacts a fee of ten shillings to the table steward, a like fee to the bed-room steward, one of five shillings to the man in charge of the baths, a similar sum to the steward of the smoking-room—if you frequent that unsavoury apartment—a further fee to the deck steward, besides tips to the porter who blacks the boots, and to sundry other persons who become effusive towards the close of the voyage. If ladies are in the party, the stewardesses are naturally

expectant, and, as a rule, deservedly so. But when passengers have caused no individual trouble, and have never rung a bell or wanted anything out of the routine of duty, it seems unreasonable that they should be mulcted in thirty shillings or two pounds in this way. If the stewards are paid by the companies, as is presumably the case, the amount received on a voyage is altogether in excess of the value of the kind of services rendered.

In the month of June, the tide of passenger traffic sets in from America for Europe, and the return tide begins in September. Berths are engaged on favourite vessels months beforehand, and every available place is used. The two crack Cunard ships now being described often carry upwards of 600 saloon passengers each. Even out of the regular season they carry 200, or more, on each trip. A week's consumption of provisions during an actual voyage in August last, when 614 passengers were on board, will serve to show the precise character of one of these gigantic floating hotels. The commissariat included a ton of fish, 11,000 lb. of fresh beef, 5000 lb. of mutton, 1000 lb. of lamb, 800 lb. of corned beef, 150 lb. of veal, 250 lb. of pork, and 100 lb. of sausages. Of eggs there were 12,000; of fowls, 600; besides 250 spring chickens, 96 ducks, 48 geese, 60 turkeys, 200 brace of grouse, and 200 pigeons. This vast and varied supply was laid in for seven days' use. In addition, the daily consumption of flour was three barrels; of butter, 80 lb.; of apples, three barrels; and of oranges, two boxes, averaging nearly 1200.

Twenty-six thousand pieces of linen were used, including table-cloths, napkins, sheets, and towels; and nearly fifty thousand pieces of earthenware, glass, cutlery, and plate. The stowage of all these articles involves much contrivance and method; but the marvel remains that with all the regularity and economy prevailing on shipboard, the resources always appear equal to every demand. Over and above the fresh provisions, an ample supply of salted meats, canned goods, and biscuit is taken to meet an emergency; so that no fear exists of starvation, though the voyage be greatly prolonged. Besides the passengers, the officers, sailors, and stewards, 280 in all, have to be provided for. Of these, the engineers, firemen, and coal trimmers number 120, for the propelling mechanism is the most important part of the contents of the ship. From 300 to 350 tons of coal are consumed every twenty-four hours; so that the vessel is raised considerably out of the water by the end of the voyage, owing to the lightening by the coal burned. A double row of furnaces, deep down in the hold, incessantly demand a supply of fuel, and the men who attend to them are able to work only for two hours at a time, because of the excessive heat and the exhausting nature of the employment.

Electric lights are fitted throughout the vessel, the power being supplied by a separate engine. One is also used to work the freezing apparatus. The steering, and the lowering and raising of the freight, are likewise performed by steam. All this is typical of the wise and practical conservation of force that obtains throughout this floating hotel. Even thus, however, the actual cost of such a trip out and home is twelve thousand pounds. It is said that, owing to the low rates of freight which have ruled for some time, many ships make numerous voyages during the year that barely pay expenses, and that on some there is an actual loss. Their crowded state during the four months or so of busy summer traffic is needed to compensate for this, which is also urged as a reason for the high charges for wines. When it is remembered that these are taken out of bond, and pay no duty, the scale of prices must be deemed excessive. Even so, however, those who are bent upon the indulgence are not deterred. Of course, many of the passengers, and probably the great majority, do not take anything of the kind. But there is always to be found a considerable section who appear to spend most of their time in eating, drinking, smoking, and gambling.

This compels a protest against a growing evil. Gambling is supposed to be forbidden, and there are notices warning persons against professional card-sharpers. High play obtains, nevertheless, and many a foolish "pigeon" is mercilessly plucked. Every day, also, a pool is formed to bet and gamble upon the probable number of miles run by noon of the following day. The custom is for thirty or forty or more persons to assemble in the smoking-room after dinner. Each subscribes five or ten shillings, and each draws a number by lot. The holder of No. 1 can then choose whether he will have the highest or lowest numbers of the probable run, which are determined by being put to the vote. The other numbers are apportioned according as the lots have been drawn. Each is then put up to auction, and is knocked down to the highest bidder; half the amount going into the pool, and the other half to the original holder of the number. On a recent voyage, the amount at stake rose to £60 on a single day's run. All this gives rise to much subsidiary gambling, to great excitement, to free drinking, and often to squabbles. It is as foolish as it is demoralising. Bets are freely offered and taken as to the number on the sail of the boat that will bring the pilot; as to which foot he will first place on the deck; as to the initials of his name; and the shape and colour of the hat he will wear. The evil is rampant, and needs to be put down. Persons who do not gamble are practically excluded from the use of the smoking-room, because it is monopolised by a noisy, roistering, betting crowd.

W. H. S. A.

THE NEW SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

The Rev. John James Pulleine, who has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Richmond, in the diocese of Ripon, was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.A. in 1865, having obtained a place in the second class classical tripos. He was ordained deacon in 1866 and priest in 1867, and in the following year, when he took his M.A. degree, he became Rector of Kirkby-Wishe, Thirsk. The new Bishop was hon. Canon of Ripon, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of that diocese. He was assistant-master at Marlborough College from 1865 to 1868, and was Curate of St. Giles's in the Fields in 1868.

The Rev. Henry Ware, the new Suffragan Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, was also a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a wrangler and obtained first-class classical honours in 1853. He became M.A. in 1856, deacon in 1860, and priest in 1862. In the last-named year he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale, in the diocese of Carlisle. Mr. Ware was Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle, and became hon. Canon of Carlisle in 1870 and Canon in 1879. He was formerly Fellow and assistant tutor of his college from 1855 to 1862.

A party, numbering about sixty, of the Toynbee Travellers' Club, organised in connection with the University Extension Society, left on April 17 on an educational trip to Venice and Verona.

Archbishop Walsh has forwarded to Mr. Lawson, M.P., a cheque for £50 towards the fund for sending representative artisans from Dublin to the Paris Exhibition, being the first year's interest on the sum of £1000 intrusted to him to apply to any work of special utility to Dublin—the same being invested in the Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company.

THE LION ROCK, GUERNSEY.

The Channel Islands, fragments of the ancient Duchy of Normandy, which were never part of the Kingdom of France, but which are still territorial reminders to us of the Norman Conquest of England, afford to many English visitors a pleasant sojourn, in a soft warm climate freshened by Atlantic sea-breezes, and with a variety of picturesque scenery in a very small compass. Jersey and Guernsey, the two larger islands, are big enough for rides and drives, and even short railway trips, to different points on their shores which deserve so easy a visit; there is good accommodation in the towns of St. Helier's and St. Pierre or "Peter's Port"; the inland parts of Jersey are luxuriant in verdure and blossom, like those of South Devon; and the cliffs and rocks vie with those of the West of England coast—so different in shape and colour from the chalk barriers of Kent and Sussex. The sea, too, is incomparably more beautiful, in the deep azure of its depths and in the rich green of its shallows, than it can ever appear to the east of the Isle of Wight. No one who has only seen it at Brighton knows its superb glories of colour, or the majesty of its swelling movement from the ocean, or has tasted the genuine flavour of the air, purified and sweetened by blowing over thousands of miles of the saltiest water, in constant flow of tides and currents, from the opposite hemisphere. Go to the west—to Cornwall or Devonshire, if not to Guernsey or Jersey—and there enjoy the sea. But it is to Guernsey, more especially, with its grand views, its salubrious atmosphere, particularly good for invalids, and its interesting features of natural history, botany, marine zoology, and geology, that the English visitor seeking health or recreation is directed. The chief disadvantage is the sea-passage, of eight or ten hours possibly, from Weymouth or Southampton, which is frequently attended with discomfort from unavoidable causes.

St. Peter's is a good and commodious harbour, where the passenger is glad to arrive, protected by Cornet Castle, on a little rocky islet, and by Fort St. George on the heights above. The town rises steeply from the shore to the top of the cliffs; the neighbouring islands of Herm, Sark, and Jethou, are within view; and Guernsey itself will invite exploration for as many days as there are in a week. Tram-cars, usually drawn by four horses, run over the main roads around the island, but the passenger will alight wherever he chooses, and walk off to the right or to the left, to seek more sequestered spots, which he cannot fail to reach; he will ascend the most promising hill for a good view, or gain the edge of lofty cliff. The southern side of Guernsey presents the highest range of cliffs; the inlet called Saints' Bay is usually visited; and Le Gouffre, where low jutting ridges of rock enclose a long narrow channel, through which the sea rushes in an impetuous stream. Victor Hugo's romance, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," should be read before and after this excursion; and it may be possible to encounter that fearful monster the "pieuvre." The Lion Rock, of which we give an illustration, the Bay of Moulin Huet, Cobo Bay, on the north-west coast, Pleinmont Point and the Hanois lighthouse, at the western extremity, are not to be forgotten. There is much to see in Guernsey, but a day must be given to Sark, the scenery of which is unique, and is romantic in the highest degree.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION AND THE SILK INDUSTRIES.

The Executive Committee of the Manchester Exhibition of 1887 have published a report of the proceedings at the conference which was held in the exhibition buildings for the promotion of the silk industries of the United Kingdom. The report, which is edited by Mr. A. A. Gillies (secretary to the exhibition), contains the address delivered by Mr. Thomas Wardle (chairman of the silk section); also papers on "The Revival of the Silk Industry of Great Britain and Ireland," by Mr. Thomas Dickins (Manchester); "The Present Depression of the Silk Industry, and Its Remedy," by Mr. M. Makower (London); "Fair Trade," by Mr. S. Cunliffe Lister; "The Adulteration of Silk," by Mr. Harvey Heywood (Middleton); "Observations on the Silk Trade of Germany," by Mr. L. Clayton (Halifax); and "The Scotch Silk Trade," by Mr. Matthew Blair (Glasgow). As the result of the conference the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland has been formed.

The objects of the association are:—The promotion and maintenance of the silk industry of Great Britain and Ireland in all its branches; to encourage the production of raw silk in India and our Colonies; to collect and disseminate amongst its members useful information and statistics connected with the manufacture of, and trade in, silk; to promote technical, commercial, and linguistic education, and any necessary Parliamentary legislation; and generally to assist in the expansion and development of the trade, &c. A large number of the leading silk manufacturers, merchants, dyers, and finishers of the United Kingdom have already joined the association.

It is proposed, as a "Guy Dawnay" memorial, to raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase a presentation to the Gordon Boys' Home, providing for the admission, maintenance, and education for the Army of one boy always in that Home. Donations may be sent to Mr. Francis Francis, 104F, Mount-street, or to Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing-cross, S.W.

The piece of plate designed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., to be presented to the Marquis of Abergavenny, is on view at their galleries, 22, Regent-street, and can be seen on presentation of address card. The committee, of which Lord Torrington is the chairman, selected the design from a number sent in for competition. It is most original, and reflects great credit on the firm for the splendid way in which it is executed.

On April 17 the Lord Mayor remitted a further sum of £4000 to the Relief Committee at Shanghai, making a total of £25,000 from the Mansion House Fund. Among recent donations were the following:—The Glasgow Committee (further instalment), £500; Mr. Thomas Vine, £200; Belfast (second contribution), £150; collected in the London churches of the Diocese of Westminster, per Cardinal Manning, £168; proceeds of a lecture at Brighton, per Mr. H. J. Allen, £101 14s.; R. Moon, £20; Anxious, £20; collections in the United Diocese of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, £158; churches and chapels at Bideford, £29; Mr. S. Gibbons, £100; H. E., £20; and offertories in the Diocese of Clogher, £50.

The last entertainment at Brompton Hospital this season was given on April 16, when Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was performed by forty members of the Albert Hall Choir, assisted by Miss Winifred Parker, Miss Rose Williams, Mr. Valentine Smith, and Mr. Bailey, under the able direction of Mr. William Carter. The solos and quartettes were well sung by the various artistes, and called forth repeated applause. "Cujus Animam" being admirably given by Mr. Valentine Smith. "Inflammatus" by Miss Winifred Parker, who was compelled to repeat it, so powerfully was it rendered; and the other solos earned a large share of plaudits, as did "Quis est Homo," which was beautifully sung by the two young ladies. The choir did their part well, and the duties of conductor were shared between Mr. William Carter and Mr. Churchill Sibley.



It Arrives.



??????



It is Opened



And Read



With Indignation,



Disgust,



And Reckless Fury



Its Destruction.

"SHE."

No; it is not Mr. Rider Haggard's "She," the redoubtable She who would, could, should, or might be obeyed; nor the She in Mr. Pinero's clever comedy whom Mrs. Kendal is just now impersonating with so much power and passion; nor the She whom men and women stand on tiptoe to get a glimpse of because "She's going to marry a Duke"; nor the fascinating She who every night at the Lyceum converts Shakspeare's Lady Macbeth into a refreshingly model wife, a kind of "Angel of the House"; nor the She who recently beguiled a Prince into the renunciation of his Princely rights; nor is it Miss Mary Anderson; nor is it any other particular She of whom I would here, in my modest way, discourse. No; it is of everybody's She—your She, and your friend's She, and, for that matter, my She also: "That not impossible She who doth command my heart and me."

You remember the story of the old Khalif who, when any calamity occurred, invariably asked "Who is she?" thereby discourteously implying that a woman was at the bottom of every mischief. Perhaps she is; but is she not also at the bottom of every blessing? It is all very well to reproach the sex with the untoward curiosity of Eve; but the sex, by its representatives, may justly claim that it has more than made up for the error of its progenitress. I should like you to show me anything of good report—anything connected with human felicity—in which She does not hold a prominent, and, generally, a principal part; whether it be an ice carnival (though how far this may be regarded as contributing to human felicity is, perhaps, open to question), a church bazaar, a Primrose League habitation, "a small and early," an "at home," a "five o'clock tea," a ten o'clock dance, or whatsoever other functions are mixed up with, and held to belong to, our daily happiness. I am more and more struck by the evident impossibility, now-a-days, of man to get on at all decently without—She! No politician or statesman (the two are not identical) seems able to appear at a "great demonstration" unless supported by his wife *in esse or in posse*. There is never a political meeting but you read that "the gallery was well filled with ladies." At a philanthropic gathering you forget the claims of charity in admiring the charms of "the ladies on the platform." If a candidate thirst for the votes of "free and independent electors" he sends a Primrose dame or a Liberal demoiselle to angle for them; in fact, She is everywhere and in everything, and always a grace, a joy, and, like the Waverley pen, a boon!

It is a familiar truth with most of us that She can invest even Nature with an additional charm. The yellow sands which the slow waves plough into dainty furrows at every tide; the footway through the rippling corn; the green lane winding in and out among hawthorn and hazel, and under the flickering shades of leafy elm and dripping ash; the mossy bank, where the kingfisher makes his nest and the blue forget-me-nots play with the passing stream—all these, beautiful in themselves, become strangely and mysteriously more beautiful when they have been associated with She's sweet and radiant presence. You know the little pool where the alders grow, just opposite the churchyard-gate? and the meadow down by the old mill where the kine stand knee-deep in the lush grass? and the coppice at the foot of the brae, where the nightingale warbles and wails through the soft June night? Yes; you know them now, and, by all the gods, will never forget them!

But they were no more to you than Hecuba to the poor player until She gazed into the still pool with dreamy eyes, and traversed the mead with footsteps light as Titania's, and stood on the threshold of the wood, moved to delicious tears by the nightingale's ecstasy. Wood and pool and meadow and stream were all there before; but you accepted them as Nature's common-places, as her everyday platitudes, until She appeared, and cast upon them an air of glamour! It is the rare privilege of woman, as of genius, to consecrate with enduring memories the places she has frequented. We remember—it may be for years, it may be for ever—the path that leads through the orchard blooms, because She made it her favourite morning walk. We remember the old oaken pew in the old village church where She sat o' Sundays, and with clear young voice joined in response and psalm. We love the old bay window where She knitted in the afternoon sun, and crooned the simple ballads of an earlier unsophisticated age. It is She who has hallowed them for us, and She alone. She treads some hitherto dull and obscure highway, and, lo! it becomes in our eyes a track of light, glorious as that which the sun cuts through the shining Zodiac! She smiles upon some unobserved bit of pasture, and, lo! 'tis transfigured into a scene from Fairyland! A poor, mean attic is made by her presence into a "hall of dazzling splendour," and a cell in the Bastille or the Tower becomes for the nonce a Spenserian "bower of bliss." So, too, whatever She touches undergoes "a sea-change into something rich and strange." A bit of ribbon, an old glove, or a faded rose, the alchemy which is at her command endows with so surpassing a value that men have been known to treasure it for years as a life-long benediction, or even to die for it as Crusaders have died for the Cross and the children of Islam for the Crescent.

So immense is the debt of gratitude which stands against man's name in She's imperishable book—a debt not to be deferred by Exchequer bills or reduced like Consols—that we must own it to be his bounden duty to concede, in part payment, whatever right or privilege she seriously demands. The franchise? 'Tis a trifle. Memberships of County Councils or Boards of Guardians? Heaven bless you, Ma'am, we are not all of us Beresford-Hopes! A seat in the House of Commons? If such be your new ambitions, O daughter of Eve, I for one am content that they should be satisfied. For I reflect that without She the pages of history would offer but a disappointing record. If we go back to the classic days of antiquity, we find that Numa Pompilius owed his success as a ruler to the inspiration of Egeria, and that Pericles, in difficult conjunctures, was guided by the wisdom of Aspasia. It would be trifling with the reader to dwell on the hackneyed fact that Antony lost the world—a good thing for the world, by-the-way—through his passion for Cleopatra. In the establishment of Christianity as a State religion, the influence of the Empress Helena counted for a good deal. Again, if it had not been for a certain pretty maiden of Falaise, there might have been born no William the Conqueror to have "high-mettled the blood of our veins" with the Norman chivalry. And another William would never have become our "Glorious Deliverer" but for his marriage with a certain Princess Mary. What would Henry II. have been without his Eleanor? Or Richard I. without his Berengaria? The Black Prince without Joan of Kent? Or Charles VII. of France without Agnes Sorel? These be questions which your sour misogynist is invited to answer. But for the pure enthusiasm of Jeanne d'Arc, English soldiers

might to this day be flirting with French *bonnes* on the ramparts of Calais. But for the prudence and courage of great Elizabeth, we might now be drinking sour wine in dirty *pasadas* and partaking of dishes intensely flavoured with olive oil. In a word, She is writ large on every leaf of Clío's stately folio; and he who runs may read.

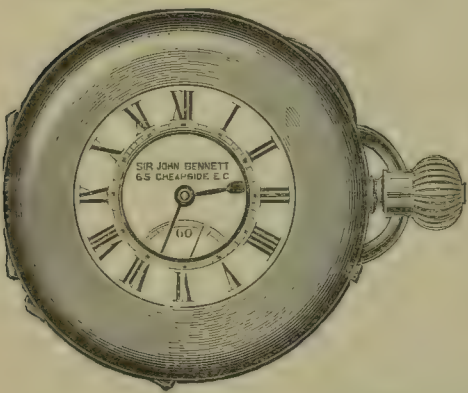
She, too, is the presiding goddess in the temple of Art. The sculptor's highest aim is to reproduce the beauty of her form and features in his "Venus"; the painter is never so happy as when he succeeds in transferring her loveliness to his glowing canvas—as a Madonna, perhaps, or a Saint Theresa, or a Venetian lady, or as one of those pure, high-bred women whom Reynolds delighted to paint. Without She's living smile and eloquent glance the artist would be reduced to dull "interiors" and *genre* pictures and futile landscapes—or "portraits of a gentleman." Then, without "She" the poets would never have sung. We should have had no "Iliad" but for peerless Helen—She, "fairer than the evening air, clad in the beauty of a thousand stars"; and in the "Odyssey" Calypso vies for supremacy with Penelope. There be candid readers who do not scruple to confess that in Dido's story centres the interest of the "Æneid." Had it not been for the fascination of a certain She, Tasso would never have written his "Gierusalemme Liberata"; nor Petrarch's "smooth-paced numbers" have made (as Thomas Carew puts it) "the world enamoured of his woe." Where would Spenser's glorious poem have been but for She? How sadly the winds would pipe through Shakspeare's Forest of Arden if there were no Rosalind; and Prospero's isle would be an ocean-girt prison without Miranda! The Ghost would never have made night hideous on the platform at Elsinore had there been no "most seeming-virtuous Queen"; and Duncan might have worn his crown for prosperous years had there been no Lady Macbeth to screw her husband's courage to the sticking-place. As for our lyrist, our Herricks and Lovelaces and Sucklings and Habingtons, with their Julias, Altheas, Aglastras, and Castaras, one plainly sees that it was She who inspired them to tune their melodious lutes. There would be no human feeling in Milton's "Paradise Lost" but for the presence of that wondrous She—with "grace in her step, Heaven in her eye"—the mother and mould of all future Shes!

And then, in each individual life, how She colours and pervades its texture! Mother—wife—sister, in what a beautiful threefold capacity She claims the homage which a true, pure manhood will never withhold! She? Yes, it is She whose loving kiss first drops upon our baby eyelids when her travail is rewarded by the ineffable bliss of maternity. She? It is She whose maiden kiss is as nectar to our lips when the blushing virgin falteringly confesses that She has given her heart into our keeping! She? It is She whose wifely kiss responds to our embrace when, in the strain and stress of Life's battle, we turn to her matchless constancy for consolation and encouragement. She? It is She whose passionate kiss is pressed upon our cold, damp brow as, with hand clasped in hand, we make ready for that last dread and cheerless journey which is so dread and cheerless because She cannot take it with us, and yet loses something of its dread and cheerlessness as the hope and belief thrill through our failing heart that before long—in a world where the agony of parting shall be unknown—She—She, the wife, the mother, shall stand again by our side with looks of joy and love.

W. H. D.-A.

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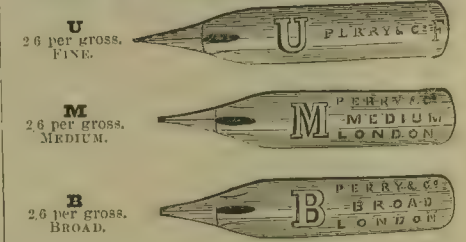
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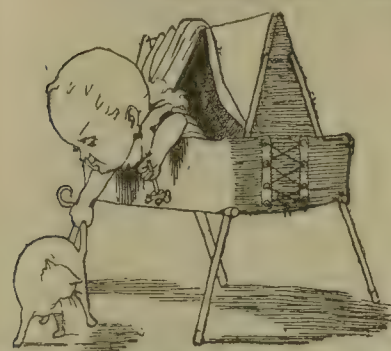
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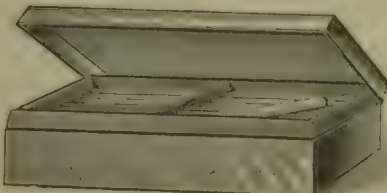


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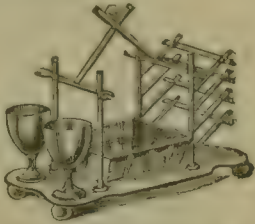


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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1886) of Mr. Charles Loyd Norman, D.L., J.P., late of The Rookery, Bromley, Kent, and No. 8, Bishopsgate-street, who died at San Remo on Feb. 17, was proved on April 9 by Archibald Cameron Norman, the son, Frederick Henry Norman, the brother, and Robert Kirkman Hodgson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £908,000. The testator bequeaths £500, an annuity of £4000, and the use for life of his town house, to his wife, Mrs. Emily Norman; but in case he shall have no town house, she is to receive a further sum of £10,000; £75,000, upon trust, for his son, Archibald Cameron Norman; £1000 and an annuity of £100 to his governess, Miss Gardner; £1000 each to Frederick Henry Norman and Robert Kirkman Hodgson; £35,000 to each of his children (except his son George Campbell Norman and his next eldest son); and legacies to servants. He devises all the real estate adjacent to the land belonging to his late father upon the same trusts and conditions as those contained in the will of his father. The residue of his property he leaves between his children (except as aforesaid), the portions of his sons to be double those of his daughters; no daughter's share, with the said legacy of £35,000, is to exceed £50,000; and the shares of his sons, with the said legacy, are not to exceed £100,000.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1883), with a codicil (dated Aug. 5, 1887), of the Rev. George Henry Kempe, late of Bicton Rectory, Budleigh Salterton, Devon, who died on Feb. 20, was proved on April 10 by the Rev. George Henry Kempe, the son, and

the Rev. James Cory Kempe, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £41,000. The testator appoints all the funds comprised in the marriage settlement with his first wife to his children John Arthur, Frances, and Catharine Mary; and he gives £200 and the interest of £7000 to his wife, for life; £100 each to the Rev. William F. Green and Robert Hartley Lipscomb; £4060, and an additional £1000 on the death of his wife, upon trust, for his son John Arthur; £500 each to his servants Elizabeth Lugg and Mary McLean; and gifts of furniture, plate, &c. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his children George Henry, Catharine Mary, and Frances in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 5, 1882) of Cécile Victurnienne de Rochechouart de Mortemarte, Comtesse de Guébriant, late of No. 45, Rue Saint Dominique, Paris, who died on March 24, was proved in London on April 12 by Alain Casimer Jean Baptiste de Budes, Comte de Guébriant, the son, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to upwards of £33,000. The testatrix leaves the two houses, Nos. 45 and 47, Rue Saint Dominique, the furniture thereof and at the Château de Kernevis, to her husband; the estate of Charost to her daughter, Beatrix de Guébriant, Comtesse Costa de Beauregard; as an extra share, a child's share of that portion of her fortune that she can by law leave, to her son Alain; and gifts of pictures, &c. The will ends in these words:—"Adieu, then, to you all whom I have so much loved, to see one and other again in heaven, where the family will be reformed in peace and joy under the eye of God."

The will (dated July 17, 1888) of Mrs. Emily Bulmer, late

of Strood, Kent, widow, who died on March 5, was proved on April 4 by Allan Tassell and Richard Cracknell, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £28,000. The testatrix gives £1000 each to the British Home for Incurables (Clapham-rise) and St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Rochester); £1200 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Strood, upon trust, to distribute the income at Christmas among the poor of that parish and to keep in repair the vault of her husband; £1300 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Frindsbury upon like trusts for the poor of that parish; £1000 each to William Stronghill, Elizabeth Dorrett, Mary Whitehead, Jane Hexter, Charles Morfee, Frederick Morfee, and George Morfee; £2000 to Thomas Morfee, and other legacies. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to Thomas Morfee.

Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Olive Stettith gave a dramatic recital, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, on the evening of April 23, at St. George's Hall.

The spring session of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, closed on April 17, when the principal, the Rev. J. B. McClellan, conferred on the successful students the diplomas, gold medals, scholarships, and other awards gained in the examinations. The term was shown by the Principal's report to have been of a very satisfactory character, and the external Examiners who had tested the work of the candidates for the diploma in practical agriculture and in agricultural chemistry, testified to the thoroughness of teaching and conscientious study which both the written and *visu voce* examinations on the college farm revealed.

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THE LADIES' COLUMN.

What is a wedding-ring? It is a pledge of affection—a symbol of matronage—a cherished possession. But what characterises it? Many people have been much surprised to learn by the decision in a recent case that there is some legal standard of purity for a wedding-ring. We all know that the usual fineness of a wedding-ring is 22 carat—only two parts of alloy being put in, that being necessary to enable the gold to be worked. When the ring is put on a young maiden's finger, it is lovingly hoped that she may live to wear it for many years. Therefore, the gold of which it is made is as fine as possible, so that it may wear the same in colour and brightness all through, till the tiny thread that hangs on the aged matron's finger, though worn away like her years and her strength, is still as bright as her honour, as pure as her tried and tested love. Yes, for practical and sentimental reasons alike, a wedding-ring should be of the finest gold possible. But the jeweller who has been fined for selling plain gold rings containing a large proportion of alloy was, probably, as much taken by surprise as most of the general public at the discovery that there was any standard fineness for wedding-rings.

Even at the present time, the ring is not universally worn of plain gold. An American lady of my acquaintance was married with one of the most superb diamond half-hoops that I ever saw, and many American wives do not wear the plain gold ring. In the Quaker wedding service and (if I mistake not) in the Presbyterian, as well as in the civil marriage of the registry-office in England, the ring does not figure. It may be given in such cases by the bridegroom to the bride at some moment in the ceremony or before leaving the church; but it is no part of the appointed form. The Quaker ladies of my acquaintance nearly all wear wedding-rings now-a-days. But two centuries ago, one point—one of the few points—in common between Quakers and their persecutors, the Puritans, was the disuse of the wedding-ring. As Butler says, in "Hudibras," ridiculing the Puritans—

Others were for abolishing
That tool of matrimony, the ring.

This was, however, mainly owing to their detestation of everything settled by the Bishops and embodied in the Church prayer-book; and the populace at large never seem to have given up the ring. When it was first used is quite lost in the mists of antiquity. In the thirteenth century there is a mention in a Bishop's charge of the practice of marrying with a ring; and Sir Thomas Hardy found in the Record Office documents referring to the wedding rings of the Queens of Henry VI. (1455) and Henry VII. (1486). The first mentioned Queen's ring was "garnished with a fine ruby," so that the Royal wives of old, like the Americans of to-day, sometimes wore gemmed circlets for the symbol of matronage. It was really such a symbol then, whatever the material, as in those old days of sumptuary laws the wearing of any sort of ring was forbidden to maidens and to all persons of low degree. Silver wedding rings were common at one time, when gold was far scarcer and dearer than now. Even iron was once in frequent use. So the notion that "a wedding ring" is necessarily to be of the finest quality of the most precious metal is quite a novel and new-fangled idea.

In the old ritual, the practice was for the bridegroom to place the ring on the tip of the thumb as he uttered the first words of his vow—"With this ring I thee wed;" at the second sentence, he moved it to the tip of the first finger; "With all my worldly goods I thee endow" placed it on the middle finger tip; and with the invocation that concludes the vow the

ring descended to its destined situation on the fourth finger. Why that finger was chosen for the honour of bearing the nuptial token is uncertain. The old authorities fancied, however, that there was a special nerve or, as some of them said, a vein, which ran from that finger direct to the heart. Needless to add, they seriously regarded the heart as the seat of the emotions. Who can wonder that this was fancied who has felt the burden, the immovable weight, that in seasons of anxious sorrow seems to sit upon that throbbing throne? But physiology will none of these fancies. If the heart be heavy in time of grief, it is because of the nervous sympathy with the brain, where all emotion is felt; and as to a special nerve to the heart from the ring finger, that is pure nonsense—a railway to the moon sort of affair! Whatever the origin of the custom, married women now wear plain gold rings on their fourth fingers, purely on conventional grounds, because it is the received symbol of matronage to do so. In Germany, married men commonly wear wedding rings. Prince Albert wore one, and it is a pity that the custom did not take root here from that high example. It is a pretty idea—the exchange of pledges between the married pair, and the open recognition and declaration to all the world of the union by both when absent from one another.

It is yet uncertain whether women will be declared ineligible for membership of County Councils, inasmuch as the Judges who have given their decision against it in Lady Sandhurst's case have allowed an appeal, thus admitting that the case is not clear and unmistakable. The chief ground for the contention that women are entitled to sit is the existence of an Act which provides that wherever the word "man" occurs in an Act of Parliament it shall be taken to mean woman also, unless specifically stated otherwise. Now the Local Government Act establishing County Councils does not specifically exclude women from becoming members of those bodies. On the other hand, there is a special and distinct section which gives women simply the right of voting, and it is argued that this, by inference, shows that they are not to exercise any other right which is not so distinctly conferred. The last is the argument which the Judges have adopted. But the Court of Appeal may find most force in the other argument. It will not be easy, in any case, for Parliament to refuse to allow women to sit now that the electors have shown that they desire the services of women representatives. Meantime, the three lady members of the London County Council have discreetly disapproved by their conduct the stale libels on the talkativeness of women. A member has been silly taking notes of the number of times that some of his colleagues have spoken at the six meetings already held. The lovers of their own voices are all "mistresses"! One member has spoken thirty-three times; another, thirty-one; another, twenty-four; and two others, twenty-three times each! It is something to know that if the seats of the ladies are secured on appeal, that will not give greater strength to the "talkativeness" of the Council.

What can be done in a charitable enterprise by the energy of one woman is shown by the sixteenth annual report of Mrs. Black's "St. Mary's Cottage Hospital, Southampton." Mrs. Black's attention was attracted in 1872 to the sad condition of a man with an ulcerated leg, who had remained ill, for want of proper dressing and attention, for twenty-five years. Mrs. Black herself visited this man and dressed his leg daily for four months, at the end of which time he was quite well. This led her to found her hospital for out-patients only, which she placed in charge of two nurses, under her own supervision; and many hundreds of cases have since passed successfully

through the little institution. Last year alone, 6982 dressings were done by the indefatigable nurses, and the honorary surgeon saw patients 1696 times. Mrs. Black announces a subscription ball at Prince's Hall on May 29 for the benefit of the hospital. Amongst the patrons are Prince and Princess Christian, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Colonel and officers of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and 10th Hussars, and a great many other influential persons.
FLORENCE FENWICK-MILLER.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on April 17, at the Institution of Civil Engineers; Dr. W. Marcet (President) in the chair.

A paper on "The Deaths caused by Lightning in England and Wales from 1852 to 1880, as recorded in the Returns of the Registrar-General," was read by Inspector-General R. Lawson, from which it appeared that the total number of persons killed by lightning during the twenty-nine years amounted to 546, of which 442 were male and 104 female. In consequence of their greater exposure, the inhabitants of rural districts suffered more from lightning than those of towns. It appears also that vicinity to the west and south coasts reduced the chances of injury by lightning, and that distance from the coast and highland seemed to increase them.

Mr. F. C. Bayard, in his paper on "The Diurnal Range of the Barometer in Great Britain and Ireland," said that he had reduced the hourly records of the barometer at the nine observatories of Aberdeen, Armagh, Bidstone, Falmouth, Glasgow, Greenwich, Kew, Stonyhurst, and Valencia during the years 1876-80. The curves of inland places were, it was found, smoother than those of places on the seacoast, and the curves of places to the westward were more irregular than those of places to the eastward. Going from south to north the general tendency of the curve was to get flatter, with a lessened diurnal range.

A "Note on a Working Model of the Gulf Stream," by Mr. A. W. Clayden, and a paper on the Rime-frost of Jan. 6 and 7 last, in the neighbourhood of King's Lynn, by Mr. C. B. Plowright, were also contributed.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the minimum rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was fixed on Jan. 31, to 2½ per cent.

On April 17 the steam-ship Mosser left the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, with 3000 tons of wooden hutting to form a camp or barracks in Malta for the additional troops which are to be stationed upon the island.

A recent issue of the *Pekin Gazette* contains an official statement respecting the health of the Viceroy, Li-Hung-Chang. It seems that at the end of last autumn he caught a severe cold, which affected the muscles of his face and produced great thirst and redness of the eyes. He obtained first twenty days' leave, and was subsequently granted two extensions of a month each, on both of which occasions the Emperor expressed great solicitude respecting his health, and urged him to procure the best medical aid available. Prince Chun, the Prime Minister, sent him twenty pills, which had been specially prepared in the palace, one of which was to be taken every day before food. "Externally he applied a lotion to dry up the tears in his eyes, and internally he took medicine to promote circulation. The doctor's bulletin states that disease is already eight parts gone."

THE MANUFACTURING

GOLDSMITHS' & SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY,

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Supply the Public direct at Manufacturers' Cash Prices, saving Purchasers from 25 to 50 per Cent.

HIGH-CLASS JEWELLERY.—The Stock of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, &c., is the largest and choicest in London, and contains designs of rare beauty and excellence not to be obtained elsewhere, an inspection of which is respectfully invited.

ORIENTAL PEARLS.—Choice strung Pearl Necklaces, in single, three, or five rows, from £10 to £5000; also an immense variety of Pearl and Gold mounted Ornaments, suitable for Bridesmaids and Bridal Presents.

PEARL and DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.—A magnificent and varied collection to select from.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.—Special attention is devoted to the production of elegant and inexpensive novelties suitable for Bridesmaids' Presents. Original designs and estimates prepared free of charge.

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REPAIRS and REMODELING OF FAMILY JEWELS.—The Company undertake the Repair of all kinds of Jewellery and the Remounting of Family Jewels. Great attention is devoted to this branch of their business, and designs and estimates are furnished free of charge.

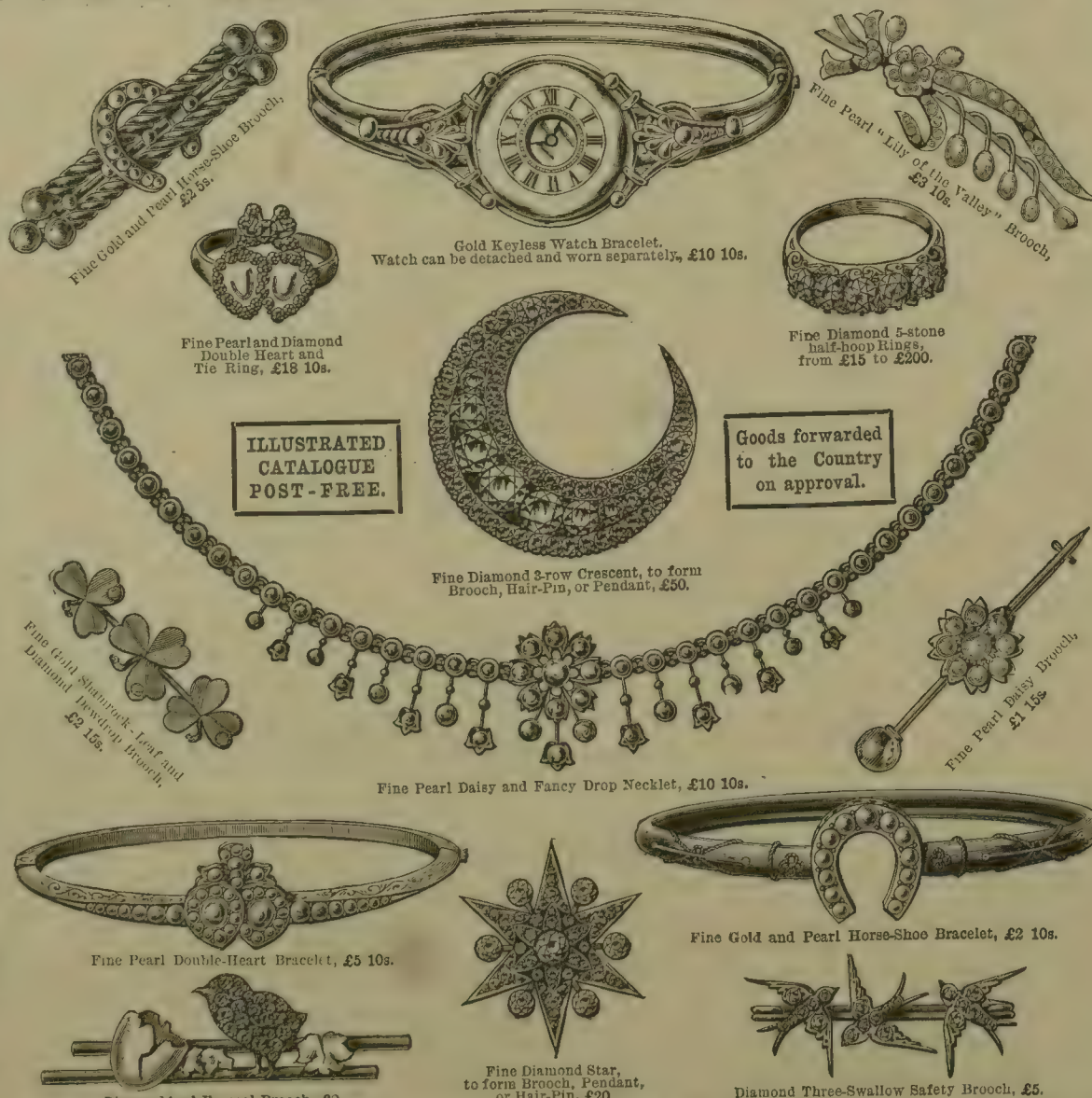
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

CAUTION.—The Company regret to find that many of their Designs are being copied in a very inferior quality, charged at higher prices, and inserted in a similar form of advertisement, which is calculated to mislead the public.

They beg to notify that their only London retail address is 112, REGENT-STREET, W.

WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver, most accurate timekeepers, at very moderate prices.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment, suitable for travelling or for the dining-room, drawing-room, &c., from 20s. to £100.



DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

A magnificent assortment of Rings, Stars, Sprays, Ears, Necklaces, &c., composed of the finest White Diamonds, mounted in special and original designs, and sold direct to the public at merchants' cash prices.

SAPPHIRES from Ceylon, but with London cutting, mounted alone, or with Diamonds, in a great variety of ornaments.

NOVELTIES.—A succession of Novelties by the Company's own artists and designers is constantly being produced to anticipate the requirements of purchasers.

CASH PRICES.—The Company, conducting their business both in buying and selling for cash, are enabled to offer purchasers great advantages over the usual credit houses. All goods are marked in plain figures for cash without discount.

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MUSIC.

The close of the season of the Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall (already recorded) was followed after the last evening performance by the presentation—by Sir Frederick Leighton—of the testimonial to Herr Joachim, this being (as we have previously stated) a magnificent Stradivarius violin, formerly played on by the great violinist, Viotti. The instrument was purchased by subscriptions from Herr Joachim's admirers in this country, at a cost, it is said, of £1000, the amount received having been several hundred pounds in excess of that sum.

The benefit concert of Mr. Manns, the conductor, took place at the Crystal Palace on April 20, having, as usual, supplemented the season of Saturday Afternoon Concerts there—the thirty-third series of which closed, as already briefly stated, on April 13. The programme had a special interest from having brought forward an orchestral symphony composed by Mr. F. Cliffe, a young musician who had hitherto been known here only as a skilled organist and pianist. The work now referred to has at once placed him in a high rank as a composer. It is classed as his Op. 1, and seems to give promise of other acceptable compositions to follow. It is interesting in subject matter, skilful in treatment and development, and full of richly varied orchestral writing.

Mr. Frederick Lamond's second recital, at St. James's Hall, on April 17, exhibited him in the double capacity of pianist and composer. A pianoforte trio and a sonata for piano and violoncello, then brought forward, are compositions of much merit. In these, and in solo pieces by other composers, the

young pianist fully maintained the favourable impression produced by his previous performances. His coadjutors in the concerted music were Herr Straus (violin) and Signor Piatti (violincello).

Concerts of special interest were given on Good Friday at the Royal Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, and St. James's Hall. At the first-named place, the "Messiah" was performed by the Royal Choral Society with all the grand effects of its gigantic choir, and with Mesdames Nordica and Belle Cole, Mr. C. Banks and Mr. W. Mills as solo vocalists. Mr. Barnby conducted.—In the Sydenham building, a selection of sacred music was worthily rendered by Misses Anna Williams and Macintyre, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. A. Black, and Mr. W. Mills. The fine Crystal Palace orchestra and an augmented choir took part in the concert, which was conducted by Mr. Manns.—At St. James's Hall, Rossini's melodious—but scarcely solemn—"Stabat Mater" was given, the vocal solos rendered by Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Brereton. Besides the "Stabat" a selection of sacred pieces was given under the title of "Gems from the Oratorios," in which Miss Fusselle and singers already mentioned took part.—In addition to the performances just specified, a so-called "Easter Musical Festival" was inaugurated on Good Friday, at the Assembly Hall, Mile-End-road, with a performance of the "Messiah," in which the vocal solos were effectively rendered by Misses Anna Williams and M. McKenzie, Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. E. Roberts; Mr. G. D. Winter was the conductor. There was a very large attendance; it was said nearly 4500 persons were present.—Almost an equal number of visitors was attracted to the performance—also on Good Friday—of the "Messiah" by the People's

Palace Choral Society and Orchestra, the solo vocalists having been Misses M. De Lido and F. Rosse, Mr. B. Lane and Mr. Ley; Mr. O. Bradley (musical director of the People's Palace) and Mr. Cave were the conductors.—For Easter Eve, Easter Monday, and Easter Tuesday other sacred performances were announced at Mile-End, these having been Handel's "Belshazzar," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and his "Elijah." The list of vocalists engaged for the series included the names—besides those already mentioned—of Misses A. Marriott, C. Leighton, E. Farnol, A. Suter, H. Glenn, and H. D'Alton, and Messrs. M'Kay, J. Probert, W. H. Brereton, Tufnail, and Bridson.—The Moore and Burgess Minstrels replaced their usual amusing style of programme for one of a serious kind, in accordance with the solemnity of the season, and gave very effective performances of music of a sacred character on Good Friday.

Mr. Augustus Harris has associated himself with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, of which he has recently become a director. This fusion of interests will doubtless have an important influence on the development of operatic performances (in London and the provinces) both Italian and English, and in the various schools of grand and light opera. The Royal Italian Opera opens, as previously stated, on May 13.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to be opened by Mr. Mapleson on May 25 for an operatic season.

DEATH.

On April 22, at Torquay, Sir Jacob Behrens, Kt., of Bradford, Yorks, in his 83rd year.

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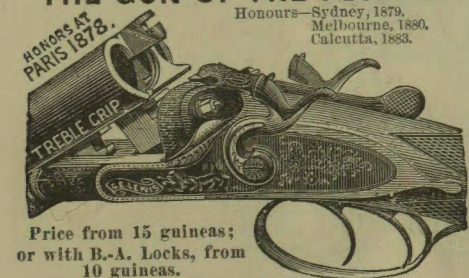
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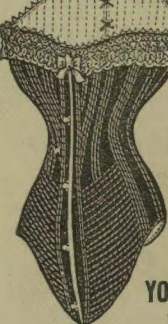
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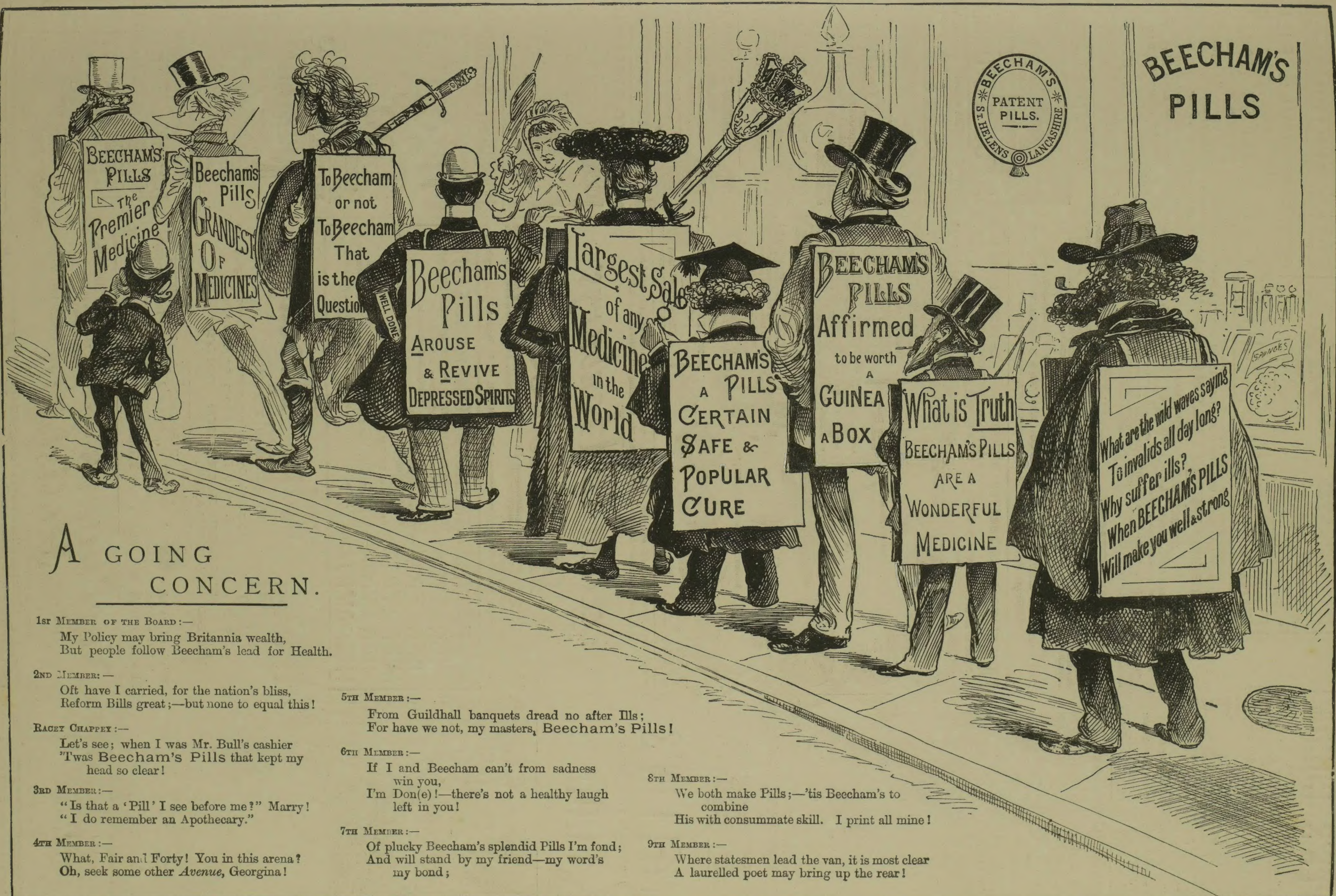
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